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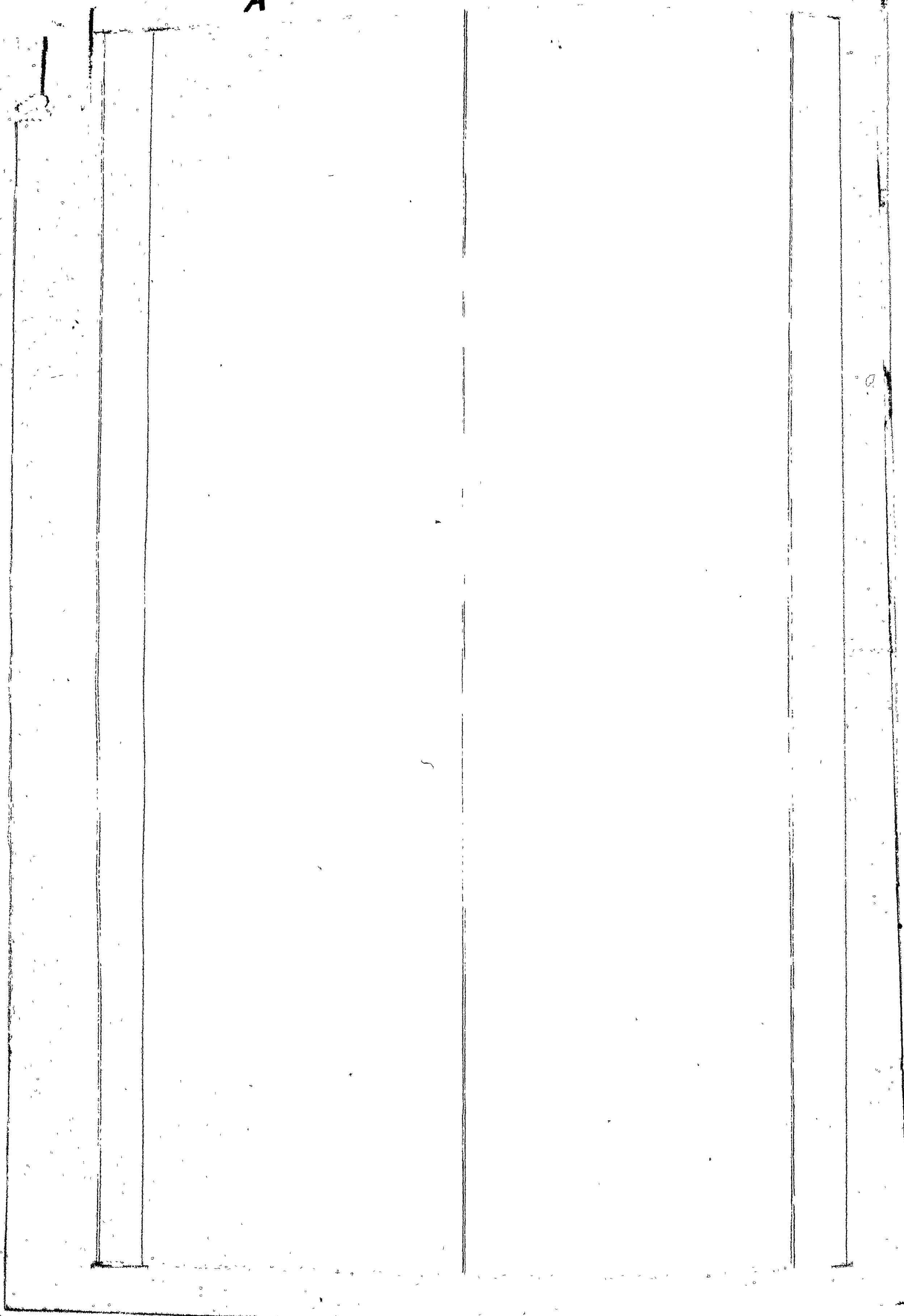
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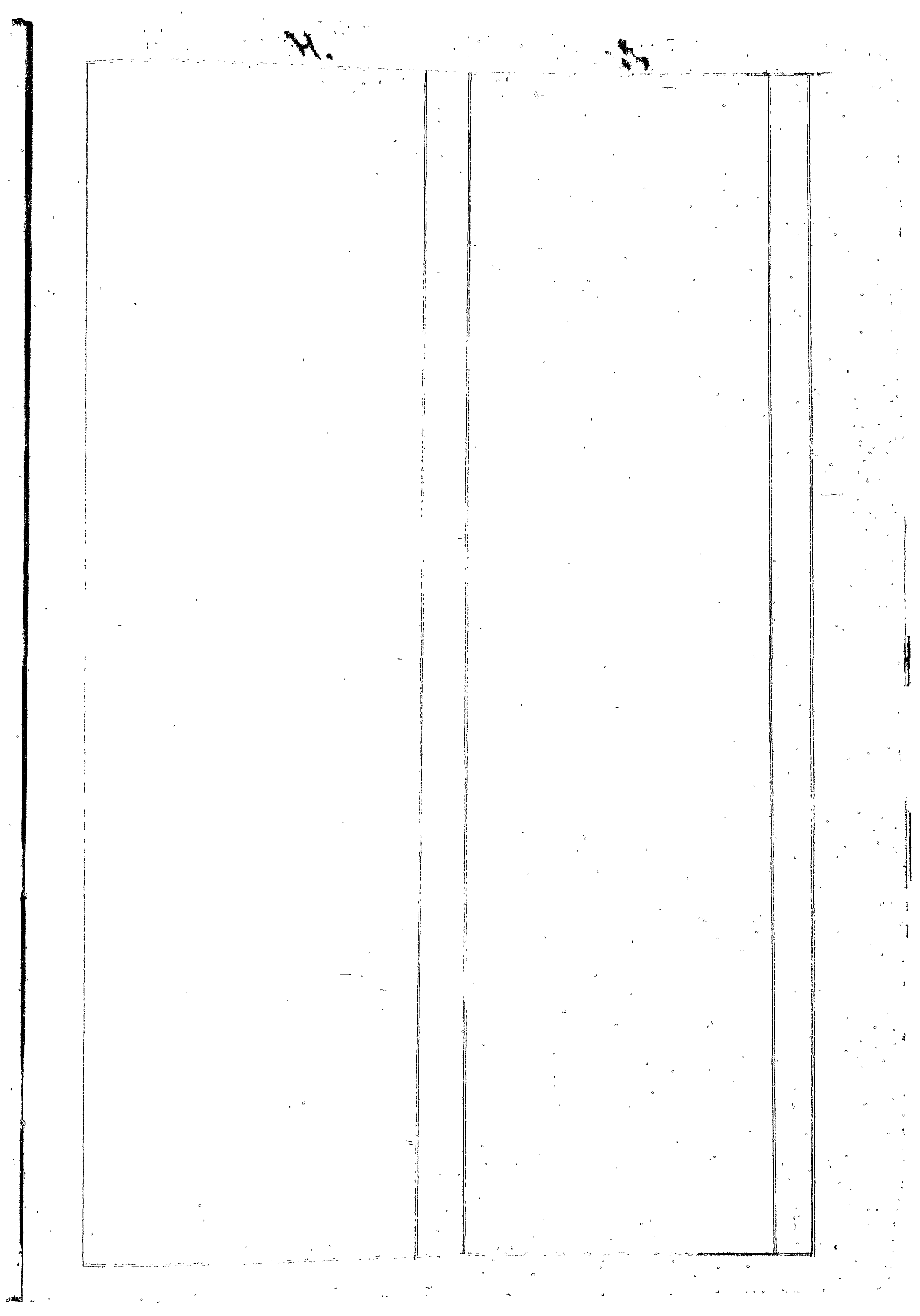
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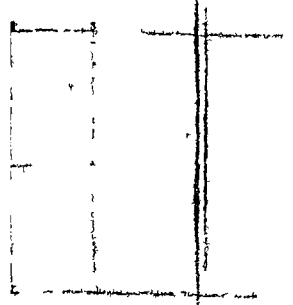
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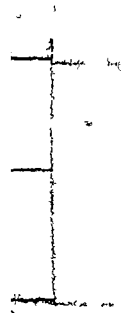
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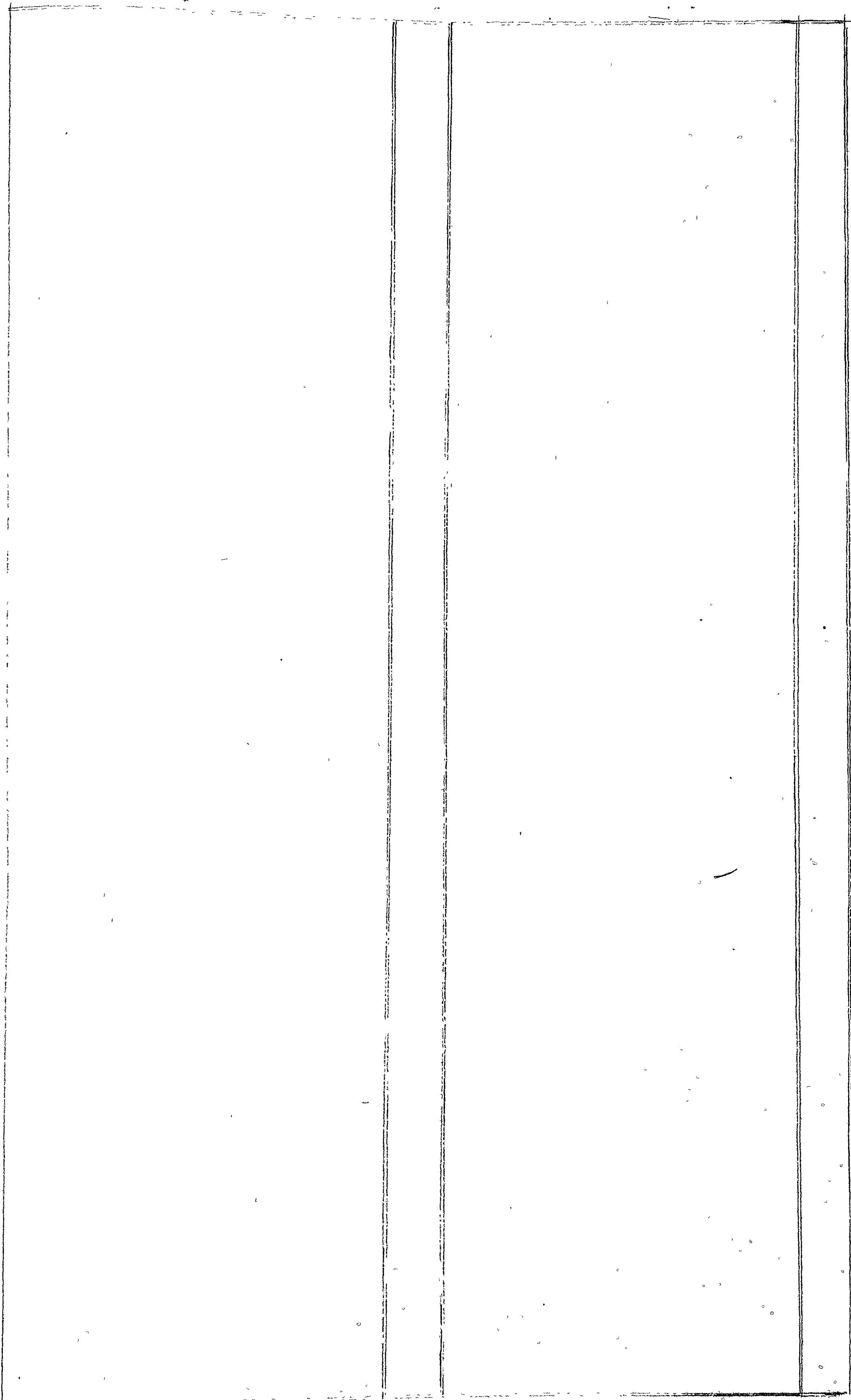
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Duplicate.

Edmund P. Turner  
Capt. U. S. A.

Captain, —

Executive Department,  
Austin, 25<sup>th</sup> Aug, 1863.

Yours of 21<sup>st</sup> by Express has this moment been handed me.

I do most sincerely regret that I cannot meet Genl. Magruder as requested. It would afford me pleasure to see him immediately, as I suppose the business to be urgent.

The Legislature is to assemble on Monday, 2<sup>nd</sup> February. I am now busily engaged preparing business for them, which renders it impossible for me to leave. Please say to the General, that, if I can accomplish what he desires without being present, to command me. Let him express to me his wishes, and I will attend to them at once.

I am, Yours Very Respectfully  
(Signed) F. H. Lubbock.

P. S. — The original, from which the above is duplicated, was sent to you by your Express, R. A. Arthur.

Yours Truly,  
F. H. Lubbock.

Executive Department,  
Austin, Texas, Aug 27<sup>th</sup>, 1863.

The Messrs. Geo. Choate, R. B. M. Huber,  
Pat. O'Leary, Michael Logan,  
and others, Citizens of San Patricio County,

Gentlemen, —

Your communication per hands of Capt. P. C. Callaghan was presented to me on yesterday. Its contents have been duly noted. Let me assure you, gentlemen, I fully appreciate your position, as well as the necessity existing for every man who follows the War, or contributes in any way to the success of war, to be at home. I know, also, full well, the patriotism that has ever characterized the People of San Patricio, commencing with the earliest dawn of the Texas Revolution, as has been well attested by "the bones of her undaunted dead." I have, however, no alternative but to supply the troops demanded of me by the commanding General whenever he deems them necessary for the public defense. I feel assured he, too, realizes the importance of making bread, preserving stock, &c. &c., and that he will not keep the men one day longer in the field than the emergency requires.

In a letter addressed to Genl. Magruder in relation to the present Requisition for troops, I said, "After they are orga-



would most willingly and gladly see all of them, or those whose presence is really needed at home, discharged, should you deem it prudent or advisable. I will certainly do every thing in my power to do them and their families and contributors to their comfort.

Yours, Very Respectfully,

P. M. (Signature)

I am delighted I did not call for more than I was entitled to in your Brigade, and even I could only be required to furnish the pro rata. The Wash Guards are exempt from this rule. P. M. (Signature)

Executive Department,  
Washington, July 2<sup>nd</sup>, 1863.

Capt. A. H. Liner,  
Dear Sir,

In conversation with Col. J. T. Johnson, he informed me you were about contracting with him to introduce a lot of cotton cards, but has declined on account of constraints made by the Military Board for the same article. I trust you will not let this control your action, for I know you are capable of a successful sale of such valuable article. He must supply a large number, and I hope you will make arrangements to have a large number brought in.

Yours, Very Respectfully,

P. M. (Signature)

Executive Department,  
Washington, July 2<sup>nd</sup>, 1863.

Capt. Eugene C. Dickinson,  
Major & C. S.

Dear Sir,

In this momentary receipt of a communication from Capt. E. C. Harrison, a. S. G., addressed to Major & C. S. Dickinson, a. S. G., and bearing date Dec. 24<sup>th</sup> 1862, which communication was referred to me for comment of Capt. Genl. Harrison in reply. I have with me a letter to you, bearing date Dec. 24<sup>th</sup> 1862, which he will be able to fill the requisition.

Yours, Very Respectfully,

P. M. (Signature)

Executive Department,  
Boston, July 28, 1863.

Genl. Saml. S. Bowser,  
Financial Agent, State Prisoners.

Dear Sir,

I am in receipt of the urgent pressing demand from the Commanding General of this Department, Genl. J. Brinton, for cloth to supply absolute necessities with in his Department. He requires 30,000 yds. (cambruge) for coats, 7500 yds. (cambruge) for corn meal sacks, and 10,000 yds. for muslin (shirts).

There are no alternatives but for you to furnish these supplies. As so rapidly as you can send you will notify Genl. Holmes that we are compelled to provide in part for our troops in the State, and thereby lessen the receipts that amount.

Yours Very Respectfully

J. N. Sedgwick

Executive Department,  
Boston, July 28, 1863.

Major J. F. Winter

Quincy, Mass.

Dear Sir,

Your note per Capt. Winter is at hand. I regret to say that the State had no cloth on hand. The State just rec'd a lot of cloth for coats to be supplied to the Regiment in the Arsenal, and it was impossible to let Capt. Winter have that. I will write to Genl. Bowser that he must order you some cloth for coats as quickly as possible. You had better therefore send your requisition at once. I have had to give Major Brinton of Boston an order for a large amount also for coats. I presume Genl. Holmes will have to do, will let for his Army.

Yours Very Respectfully

J. N. Sedgwick

Executive Department,  
Boston, July 28, 1863.

Genl. Saml. S. Bowser

Quincy, Mass.

Dear Sir,

I am in receipt of your note and please to say you must let him have a portion of the goods as to what he can. Genl. Bowser will be compelled to do with some loss, but we must be careful for in part at least.

Yours Very Respectfully

J. N. Sedgwick

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Main body of handwritten text, organized into several paragraphs. The text is dense and appears to be a detailed report or a series of notes.

Handwritten notes or a signature at the bottom right of the page.

I trust your Honorable Body will fully endorse the action of the President, and sustain the Confederate Congress in every measure of retaliation that may be adopted against our foes, who are, in effect, fighting us under the blackest and most damning of all flags — a flag upon whose folds is inscribed their intention and desire to excite to servile war.

While I recognize the right of the Confederate Government to dispose of prisoners of war, taken by its armies; and while it would be impolitic and unadvisable for the States to interfere therewithal, I yet think that, where parties are taken upon our soil, committing murder and arson, and inciting to rebellions our Servile populations, the plea that they are soldiers of the United States' Government, should not be allowed to save them from the same summary punishment, as would be visited upon our own citizens if convicted of the same nefarious crimes.

As Texans, we should feel that He who rules in the Heavens and upon the Earth, hath protected and shielded our State from the iron heel of despots and tyranny; from the lust, irascence, murder and rapine, that have followed in their footsteps of the invaders, and been so deeply felt in our suffering Sister States. Could we but forget the heavy and irreparable loss of brave and devoted soldiers, sustained by Texas upon every battle field, we might congratulate ourselves that, thus far, the evils of the war have not pressed heavily upon us.

In almost every important battle, our arms have proved triumphant. I am proud of the conviction, that our Texans, elbow to elbow with their Confederate brothers-in-arms, have been conspicuous in every encounter. No troops have proved more gallant and chivalrous; high praises have been awarded them by the President, their Commanding Generals and the people, in evidence of which exists in the Executive office. It is too true, we have to mourn the loss of many — alas! too many — of our best and bravest! — let us, however, hope they have not died in vain; that for every drop of blood so shed in the cause of freedom, an armed man will spring up to do battle in this great struggle! Let us cherish the memories of these heroes, and ever bear in remembrance that it was for our country and for our liberties, they yielded up all that was dear to them upon earth. When peace shall have been restored to our fair land, let their ashes repose in the bosom of the State they loved so well, and upon whose name their deeds have shed so imperishable a lustre! Let a hundred columns mark the spots where rest their ashes, the tribute of a grateful people proud of their deeds! — and let them recount to our children's children, the names of the patriots who yielded their lives, a willing sacrifice, upon the altars of liberty!



## - Military Board. -

At your last Session, you created a "Military Board," composed of the Governor, Comptroller and Treasurer. Immediately after the passage of the Law, the Board entered upon the discharge of their duties, and have continued up to the present moment, with all the energy and ability they possess, to carry out the intentions of your Honorable Body. In consequence of the scarcity of materials; the great number of patriotic Artisans and Mechanics, as well as laborers, who have flowed to arms in defense of the Country; they have encountered almost insuperable difficulties. Much, however, has been done by them to place the State in a better posture of defense, than existed at the period of your adjournment. They have purchased and procured every way possible; made several contracts for the manufacture of small arms, which are now being rapidly perfected; established and placed in successful operation, a Foundry for the casting of cannon; are successfully working a Percussion Cap Factory; aided in the manufacture of gun powder; and all else, in their views, calculated, at this time, to benefit the Country; they have, also, introduced into the State many articles of prime necessity, including a large amount of powder, lead, and other munitions of war, and contracted with parties to import articles indispensable to the people.

The Board, also, purchased and improvised the Steamboat "Bayou City" for the protection of Galveston Bay; and, after her completion, transferred her to the Confederate Government, saving to the State her cost and expenses, and contributing thereby, on behalf of the State, very material aid in the daring and ever-memorable success, in the capture of the steam vessel-of-war, "Harriet Lane," and the rescue of our beautiful Island-city from the grasp of our hated foe.

They also purchased, and loaned to the Confederate Government, for use within the State, the two elegant and serviceable Nichols' Guns, manufactured by a skillful citizen of Galveston, after whom they were named; and it is not without gratification they remark, that these guns recently caused the blockading fleet off Galveston to haul off and take position at a very respectable distance from shore. The manufacture of this class of guns should be encouraged.

I might say much in regard to the labors and action of the Board; it is, however, deemed best not to enter into details at this time: - suffice it to say, that I have found my colleagues ever ready to afford me every assistance in defending and advancing the interests of the Country. Every important act of the Board has been the united act of all.

I most respectfully ask, that a Joint Committee be appointed to examine and report upon, the actions and business entrusted to the Board; this will be the best mode of determining as to its usefulness, the benefits resulting to the State, and the propriety of its continuance. I can assure your Honorable Body, that its labors have been most arduous;

## — Report of the Adjutant & Inspector General. —

I respectfully call your attention to the Report of the Adjutant and Inspector General; in which you will find the details connected with his Department, and the duties performed under the law since your regular Session, and also many valuable suggestions.

In consequence of the large requisitions made upon the State for men by the Confederate Government, and the great disposition of our citizens to engage in the war, the State military organization has been almost destroyed. The labor in his office has been very arduous, and, I trust, in many respects, resulted in material benefit to the State. The labor in collecting and repairing arms; receiving and distributing munitions; organizing and placing in the field the Frontier Regiment; and in filling the requisitions of the Confederate Government has been immense.

On the 21<sup>st</sup> December, 1861, the Act was passed "for the protection of the frontier of the State of Texas." The first company enrolled under said Act (that of Capt. Thomas Robt. of Tarrant County), on the 24<sup>th</sup> January, 1862, reported in camp awaiting orders.

On the 29<sup>th</sup> and 30<sup>th</sup> of the same month, the Field Officers were placed on duty, and the Companies of the Regiment in position by the 15<sup>th</sup> of March, at the several posts established on the line by the Colonel, and approved by the Executive. The Regiment consisted of nine Companies; the tenth was not raised in consequence of the failure of the party, appointed in El Paso and Presidio Counties, to raise the men; subsequently, from the best information I could procure, I deemed it unnecessary to station a Company in those Counties; hence the tenth Company was not at that time raised.

In compliance with Section 7<sup>th</sup> of said Act, immediately after the passage of the law, communicated with the Secretary of war and our Members in Congress, urging the acceptance of the Regiment. I received assurance from our Members that the Regiment would be received. The Provisional Congress passed a Bill for its acceptance, which was, however, vetoed by the President, on the ground that it could be accepted only unconditionally. It was again brought before the permanent Congress — passed the House, but defeated in the Senate. After much conversation on the subject with the commanding General of this Department, on the 1<sup>st</sup> October ult., I was induced to offer him the Regiment for the Confederate service; believing it would be continued in service on the line adopted for the protection of the Frontier, a duty properly devolving upon the Confederate Government, and that it would be an immediate relief to our Treasury. In answer to my proposition, the Regiment was agreed to be received, so soon as they should be re-mustered, and some immaterial arrangements made. The arrangements for the transfer were about completed, when I received a communication indicating most clearly, that the present commanding General, induced by an apprehension of an invasion of the lower Rio Grande, would forthwith withdraw five Companies



2. The second part of the document focuses on the analysis of financial data. It describes various methods for interpreting the recorded information, such as calculating ratios, trends, and variances. This analysis is crucial for identifying areas of strength and weakness in the organization's financial performance.

[illegible]

$$f(x) = \int_0^x \frac{1}{1+t^2} dt = \arctan x$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{1}{1+x^2}$$

$$f''(x) = \frac{-2x}{(1+x^2)^2}$$

$$f'''(x) = \frac{2(1-x^2)}{(1+x^2)^3}$$

$$f^{(4)}(x) = \frac{12x}{(1+x^2)^4}$$

$$f^{(5)}(x) = \frac{24(1-3x^2)}{(1+x^2)^5}$$

$$f^{(6)}(x) = \frac{24(15x^4 - 10x^2 + 1)}{(1+x^2)^6}$$

$$f^{(7)}(x) = \frac{24(105x^6 - 126x^4 + 56x^2 - 7)}{(1+x^2)^7}$$

$$f^{(8)}(x) = \frac{24(231x^8 - 594x^6 + 462x^4 - 154x^2 + 15)}{(1+x^2)^8}$$

$$f^{(9)}(x) = \frac{24(2079x^{10} - 7920x^8 + 11088x^6 - 7296x^4 + 2592x^2 - 252)}{(1+x^2)^9}$$

$$f^{(10)}(x) = \frac{24(16797x^{12} - 88200x^{10} + 207360x^8 - 277440x^6 + 193536x^4 - 87584x^2 + 10080)}{(1+x^2)^{10}}$$

$$f^{(11)}(x) = \frac{24(119781x^{14} - 851400x^{12} + 2982080x^{10} - 6451200x^8 + 8985600x^6 - 8985600x^4 + 5859840x^2 - 1108800)}{(1+x^2)^{11}}$$

$$f^{(12)}(x) = \frac{24(789363x^{16} - 6728400x^{14} + 30240000x^{12} - 80640000x^{10} + 154880000x^8 - 229376000x^6 + 242880000x^4 - 188736000x^2 + 58003200)}{(1+x^2)^{12}}$$

$$f^{(13)}(x) = \frac{24(4736178x^{18} - 45141600x^{16} + 242400000x^{14} - 950400000x^{12} + 2424000000x^{10} - 4514160000x^8 + 6728400000x^6 - 7893630000x^4 + 7893630000x^2 - 3113596800)}{(1+x^2)^{13}}$$

$$f^{(14)}(x) = \frac{24(26682054x^{20} - 282240000x^{18} + 1881600000x^{16} - 9504000000x^{14} + 35840000000x^{12} - 100800000000x^{10} + 229376000000x^8 - 422400000000x^6 + 672840000000x^4 - 851400000000x^2 + 789363000000)}{(1+x^2)^{14}}$$

$$f^{(15)}(x) = \frac{24(148491870x^{22} - 1718400000x^{20} + 13104000000x^{18} - 80640000000x^{16} + 422400000000x^{14} - 1935360000000x^{12} + 7296000000000x^{10} - 22937600000000x^8 + 58598400000000x^6 - 110880000000000x^4 + 154880000000000x^2 - 110880000000000)}{(1+x^2)^{15}}$$

$$f^{(16)}(x) = \frac{24(82354314x^{24} - 1058400000x^{22} + 9504000000x^{20} - 64512000000x^{18} + 358400000000x^{16} - 1935360000000x^{14} + 9504000000000x^{12} - 42240000000000x^{10} + 188160000000000x^8 - 789363000000000x^6 + 1548800000000000x^4 - 2424000000000000x^2 + 1679700000000000)}{(1+x^2)^{16}}$$

$$f^{(17)}(x) = \frac{24(449653740x^{26} - 6216000000x^{24} + 64512000000x^{22} - 422400000000x^{20} + 2424000000000x^{18} - 12096000000000x^{16} + 58598400000000x^{14} - 277440000000000x^{12} + 1108800000000000x^{10} - 4224000000000000x^8 + 15488000000000000x^6 - 35840000000000000x^4 + 67284000000000000x^2 - 47361780000000000)}{(1+x^2)^{17}}$$

$$f^{(18)}(x) = \frac{24(248469582x^{28} - 3720000000x^{26} + 45141600000x^{24} - 302400000000x^{22} + 1881600000000x^{20} - 9504000000000x^{18} + 45141600000000x^{16} - 207360000000000x^{14} + 882000000000000x^{12} - 3584000000000000x^{10} + 13104000000000000x^8 - 42240000000000000x^6 + 95040000000000000x^4 - 171840000000000000x^2 + 148491870000000000)}{(1+x^2)^{18}}$$

$$f^{(19)}(x) = \frac{24(137461266x^{30} - 2112000000x^{28} + 28224000000x^{26} - 193536000000x^{24} + 1209600000000x^{22} - 6451200000000x^{20} + 30240000000000x^{18} - 131040000000000x^{16} + 585984000000000x^{14} - 2293760000000000x^{12} + 9504000000000000x^{10} - 35840000000000000x^8 + 88200000000000000x^6 - 171840000000000000x^4 + 248469582000000000)}{(1+x^2)^{19}}$$

$$f^{(20)}(x) = \frac{24(75633738x^{32} - 1152000000x^{30} + 15488000000x^{28} - 100800000000x^{26} + 585984000000x^{24} - 2774400000000x^{22} + 12096000000000x^{20} - 58598400000000x^{18} + 229376000000000x^{16} - 950400000000000x^{14} + 3584000000000000x^{12} - 13104000000000000x^{10} + 35840000000000000x^8 - 67284000000000000x^6 + 82354314000000000)}{(1+x^2)^{20}}$$

$$f^{(21)}(x) = \frac{24(41508564x^{34} - 672000000x^{32} + 9504000000x^{30} - 64512000000x^{28} + 358400000000x^{26} - 1935360000000x^{24} + 9504000000000x^{22} - 42240000000000x^{20} + 188160000000000x^{18} - 789363000000000x^{16} + 3024000000000000x^{14} - 11088000000000000x^{12} + 42240000000000000x^{10} - 95040000000000000x^8 + 119781000000000000)}{(1+x^2)^{21}}$$

$$f^{(22)}(x) = \frac{24(22849716x^{36} - 372000000x^{34} + 5859840000x^{32} - 35840000000x^{30} + 207360000000x^{28} - 1008000000000x^{26} + 4514160000000x^{24} - 20736000000000x^{22} + 88200000000000x^{20} - 358400000000000x^{18} + 1310400000000000x^{16} - 4224000000000000x^{14} + 9504000000000000x^{12} - 17184000000000000x^{10} + 20736000000000000)}{(1+x^2)^{22}}$$

$$f^{(23)}(x) = \frac{24(12687918x^{38} - 201600000x^{36} + 3024000000x^{34} - 19353600000x^{32} + 100800000000x^{30} - 451416000000x^{28} + 2073600000000x^{26} - 9504000000000x^{24} + 35840000000000x^{22} - 120960000000000x^{20} + 422400000000000x^{18} - 1310400000000000x^{16} + 3584000000000000x^{14} - 6728400000000000x^{1$$

[illegible]

*[The page contains several lines of handwritten mathematical notes in cursive script, which are mostly illegible due to fading and bleed-through from the reverse side.]*

1. Die Bedeutung der Sprache  
 Die Sprache ist das wichtigste Mittel der Kommunikation zwischen Menschen. Sie ermöglicht es, Gedanken und Empfindungen auszudrücken und zu verstehen. Ohne Sprache wäre das Leben in der Gesellschaft unmöglich.  
 Die Sprache ist auch ein Spiegelbild der Kultur und der Gesellschaft. Sie verändert sich ständig und spiegelt die Veränderungen in der Gesellschaft wider.  
 Die Sprache ist ein Werkzeug, das wir nutzen können, um unsere Welt zu verstehen und zu gestalten. Sie ist ein Schlüssel zum Wissen und zur Weisheit.  
 Die Sprache ist ein Geschenk, das wir von unseren Vorfahren erhalten haben. Wir müssen es pflegen und es weitergeben, damit es nicht verloren geht.  
 Die Sprache ist ein Teil von uns selbst. Sie prägt unser Denken und unser Handeln. Wir müssen uns bewusst sein, dass wir mit unserer Sprache Verantwortung übernehmen.  
 Die Sprache ist ein Mittel, um die Welt zu entdecken und zu verstehen. Sie ist ein Fenster in die Welt der Gedanken und der Emotionen.  
 Die Sprache ist ein Werkzeug, das wir nutzen können, um unsere Welt zu verbessern. Sie ist ein Schlüssel zum Fortschritt und zur Gerechtigkeit.  
 Die Sprache ist ein Geschenk, das wir von unseren Vorfahren erhalten haben. Wir müssen es pflegen und es weitergeben, damit es nicht verloren geht.  
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*[Faint handwritten notes, likely bleed-through from the reverse side of the page.]*

It would take but a short time to perfect this system of defense. We could then turn over the present Regiment to the Confederate Government, without much risk; and whenever that Government placed upon the Frontier a force adequate to its protection, we could disband any organization they might have in the service.

Should you resolve to retain the Frontier Regiment in the State Service, some amendments of the law creating it could be made, which would add to its efficiency.

In re-mustering the Regiment for three years or the war, expecting, as I did, to transfer it to the Confederate States, I waived the power of appointment vested in me by the law and gave to the men the election of their Field Officers. I conceived it would prove more satisfactory, and it was a right they would have had in re-organizing a new Regiment for Confederate Service. I am pleased to say that in my judgment, they made a very good selection of officers.

It is with profound regret and mortification I am compelled to inform you of the untimely death of Lt. Col. A. T. Obenchain, late of the Frontier Regiment. He was unquestionably murdered; and the supposition is, by his Escort, two men named E. F. Whalley and Hector Stockton, privates in Capt. Burton's Company I, Frontier Regiment.

Every effort has been made to arrest these two parties, supposed to be his murderers, but thus far without avail.

## State Troops.

In consequence of the large number of volunteers who have crowded to the Confederate Standard since the passage of the Act of December 25<sup>th</sup>, 1861, "to perfect the organization of State Troops, and place the same on a war footing," and that of the several Conscription Acts, taking all between the ages of 18 and 25 years of age, the entire Military force of the State has become almost wholly disorganized.

I have recently experienced much difficulty in fulfilling a requisition made upon me for 5,000 State troops for three months' service for the defense of the State. I beg to call your attention to the Report of the Adjutant and Inspector General on this subject, and particularly to his suggestions: that all persons capable of bearing arms from the age of 16 to 60 years of age, be enrolled. There is no good reason why stout and able-bodied youths and old men should not be required to render service in defense of the State. It may become necessary to place in the Confederate Service, every man from 18 to 45 and even to 60 years of age. We should, therefore, prepare to defend the State with the boys and old men.

You will also, upon examination of the Report, see the importance of effecting a change in the Military Law with respect to Commissioned Officers.



In getting the late revolutionaries for State Troops, being fully aware that, in most instances, the Companies, Battalions, and Regiments, were reduced to mere skeletons, and that new organizations would have to be formed, I gave the men the privilege of electing the officers to command them in the field. It was impossible to assign a draft of the officers to duty; hence I proposed this plan, trusting the officers would volunteer and accompany the men, taking their chances for election. Very few, however, did so; the rest claimed their exemption from draft, and requested to be furloughed. I have, under the circumstances, granted their requests.

I think, however, the law should be so amended as to make them liable to go into the ranks, whenever the Company to which they are attached falls below the minimum number, and which minimum should be raised considerably over the present number.

Early last Autumn, Brigadier Genl. T. L. Johnson, of the 2<sup>nd</sup> Brigade, State Troops, apprehending great danger from the Indians, who had risen upon the Indian Agent and other whites at Fort Cobb; fearing also at the same time, an invasion by Jayhawkers and Indians, and that an attempt would be made to seize and take possession of ammunition held by Cook County, called into service three Companies of State Troops, subject to the approval of the Executive, which was given, and the Companies were accepted, into the Confederate States' service by Brig. Genl. T. W. Herbert, the General commanding in Texas at that time.

## The Penitentiary.

I respectfully solicit your attention to the workings of the State Penitentiary. This Institution has become a most important auxiliary to the Government, and is occupying a very important position in the public mind.

When I came into office, I found it largely indebted; and although the debts due the concern were nearly equal to its liabilities, they were unavailable, while the latter had to be paid. I found, too, that a contract had been entered into by the officers of the Institution, with the sanction of my predecessor, with Juby Morgan, a Quarter Master in the C. S. Service, stationed with what was then called the Army of the West, in Tennessee, for one-half of all the cotton and woolen goods manufactured, the contract to continue six months, with the privilege, on Morgan's part, to extend it six additional months. I discovered that it took the balance to clothe the soldiers in this Department. It appeared, also, that a very large credit business had been done by the preceding Financial Agent. I instructed the present Financial Agent to sell entirely for cash; and although it was willing for the Confederate authorities to loan what was needed for our soldiers, they, too, were to pay cash, or make payments at such stated periods as would enable the concern to be carried on advantageously.

Seeing that the goods obtained by Morgan were being sent out of the State, and knowing that the facilities for procuring cloth (as of the Mississippi were more abundant than West of that river), I very soon directed the Financial Agent to notify Capt. Morgan that,

that his contract could not be extended - that the necessities of the State forbade it; and that unless I had assurances that our Texas soldiers were receiving the benefits of his contract, I should stop it at once. He readily agreed to my suggestions, and his contract expired in April last.

From that time, my orders have been imperative, that the soldiers of Texas be first supplied; after them their families; and next, the actual consumers; but under no circumstances was a yard of cloth to be sold to retailers or speculators. I believed the best way for clothing our troops was through the various Quartermasters and Government Agents, who were bonded officers and charged with that specific duty; and hence I had their requisitions filled; and up to Sept. 1<sup>st</sup>, 1862, having investigated the subject, and made the calculations, I found the army had received three-fourths of all the woolen, and largely over one-half of the cotton goods manufactured. It must be borne in mind that this is the only establishment West of the Mississippi river, capable of furnishing clothing, tent clothes, wagon sheets and floor covering, &c. &c. The result was, that when the requisitions of this Department and that of Arkansas were filled, but little was left to distribute among our people.

Entertaining the hope that the Institution might supply the wants of some of the people, I directed the Financial Agent, after supplying the wants of the army, to furnish the actual consumer what he could spare; and advised him to require of every such applicant an affidavit stating the goods were for his own use, or the use of those for whom he applied, and would not be sold or bartered. This I suggested as a safeguard against imposition, and for the protection of the honest citizen; and much was astonished to learn that this course was objected to by many of those whose interests the rule was intended to secure.

As soon as this regulation became generally known, thousands of parties made application for cloth, and, of course, the great majority of them were doomed to disappointment and were consequently dissatisfied. The Institution could not supply one-fiftieth of these demands; the army had to be first supplied, which left but little to be divided among the people. About this time, as is evidenced by the records in my office, I was totally unable, without neglecting my other official business, to reply to the numerous petitions received concerning Penitentiary goods; and was compelled, in consequence, on the 9<sup>th</sup> of August, 1862, to write a public letter to the Financial Agent in the following words:

Executive Department,  
Austin, August 9<sup>th</sup>, 1862.

General Jno. L. Brown,  
F. A. State Penitentiary, Huntsville.

Sir: - I find it impossible for me to give attention to the many communications received in regard to the disposition of goods manufactured in the Penitentiary.

I regret that the capacity of the Institution is not sufficient to supply the wants of the whole community.

As I have repeatedly said to you, our Texas soldiers in the service of the Confederacy and State must be first cared for. They are continually exposed to the vicissitudes of climate, weather,

So, and to make them efficient they must be provided with clothing.

After you have supplied their wants, then their families should be relieved to the utmost of your ability.

Next in turn should be provided the actual consumers.

While our country is in its present condition, not one yard of cloth should be sold to retailers or speculators.

In regard to the details of supplying cloth, it must be arranged by you. I cannot undertake to act upon the many cases presented to me.

The officers of the Penitentiary are expected to discharge their duties promptly, faithfully, impartially and efficiently, and they will be held to strict accountability for any deviation of duty.

You can publish this letter for the benefit of the public, and adopt such rules, under the supervision of the Directory, as to the distribution of cloth, as will best subserve the public interest.

Yours, Very Respectfully.

F. R. Lubbock.

This only caused many more applications to be filed, increasing the applicants still to disappointment. Shortly thereafter, I was induced to change the whole plan by letters of the most urgent and distressing character from Gen. Hindman and Holmes as to the condition of their troops in Arkansas; most of whom were Texans. I did not, however, as has been said, give the control of the Penitentiary to Gen. Holmes, or the Confederate officers; but I did recognize his right to control the Quarter Masters in the Trans-Mississippi Department, believing that under his management, our Texas soldiers would be better and more speedily clothed, I gave him all the goods manufactured at the Penitentiary for the present, reserving a sufficient amount of cotton cloth, subject to the orders of the County Courts of the State, to clothe the indigent families of the soldiers in the service.

I think I did right. I said then that I hoped the troops would be benefited; and knowing, as I did, the suffering of our people at home for clothing, I urged Gen. Holmes to obtain supplies elsewhere, if possible, in order that the cloth might be distributed to the needy among our citizens. I also said that our people, although suffering, should recollect, that while they were at home where shelter could be procured, our brave boys were exposed, to the cold blasts of winter as well as the iron hail of the accursed enemy; and that they should be willing for the soldier who was fighting their battles to be provided even to their discomfort.

Many have complained and said, that the Institution should be run at night. I fully subscribed to this but an investigation of the project satisfied me it would not do — the risk, if no other objection existed, would be too great. Others suggested that it should be run on Sundays; this, too, I found impracticable, for which many good reasons could be given.

It would be unreasonable to suppose that such an establishment as this, belonging to the State, in which every citizen supposed to have an interest, could, in its operations, in these times of distress and scarcity of every article of clothing, please generally. While I could not reasonably expect this, my sole aim has been to make it do all the good possible.

I believe that through the untiring energy, skill, and ability of those directly in charge of the Institution, it will compare favorably

with, if not surpass, the workings of any of a similar character in the Confederacy. I should think I was guilty of an act of injustice towards the Superintendent and Financial Agent did I not say this much.

The Special Report of the Financial Agent, furnished at my request for your information, is respectfully called to your attention. It discloses that from the 1<sup>st</sup> day of December, 1861, to the 31<sup>st</sup> December, 1862, a period of thirteen months, there was manufactured of cotton goods, 1,376,700 yds, and of woollens, 211,151 yds, of the former of which was sold to the army 765,721 yds, and of the latter 134,241 yds, making largely over  $\frac{1}{2}$  the cottons, and greatly exceeding  $\frac{1}{2}$  of the woollens manufactured.

The Lunatic Asylum received 602 yds woollens, and 1,000 yds. Cottons. The balance, 589,217 yds. Cottons, and 22,845 yds. woollens, were absorbed by the Factory, Penitentiary, clothing of the Convicts, families of soldiers, and general supplies for the Institution.

The gross earnings of the Institution for the same period have been \$467,529.30

The amount expended has been 222,499.36

Special deposit with State Treasurer 236,502.25

With a Cash balance on hand of 3,527.69

The amount of indebtedness previous to Dec. 1<sup>st</sup>, 1861, which has been paid by the present Financial Agent, is \$64,707.37, more than the amount received by him, due previous to that time. The amount of cash received by him upon taking charge of the Penitentiary was \$36,80.

It will thus be seen, that this Institution has been most ably, successfully and profitably managed, placing into the Treasury a very large amount.

The Military Board having been requested by the Financial Agent, to do so, and deeming it themselves of vital importance, ordered from Europe certain articles absolutely necessary to keep the Institution profitably in operation. It may become necessary while the war lasts, to empower the Directors to obtain, even at great risk, everything required to keep the establishment in good working order, and, if possible, to increase its productive capacity, so important to our army and people, provided they pay for such articles and necessary improvements out of the proceeds of the Institution.

There has been much said in regard to the bad management of the Penitentiary; and, in some instances, charges have been made of unfairness, malfeasance, &c., on the part of some of the officers.

Under these circumstances, I consider it due to those officers and the people, that these things should be properly investigated; and if any officer, directly or indirectly, charged with the management of the Institution, has been guilty of wrong doing, let him be held up to public scorn.

With this view, I beg of your Honorable Body to appoint a Joint Committee to examine into both the Financial and Mechanical workings of the Institution; and I trust you will pardon me for suggesting that the Committee be selected of experienced, practical business men, from different sections of the State, not residing in the



immediate vicinity of the Fortification, and strangers to its officers. Since penning the above, I have unexpectedly received a very interesting Report from the Directors, covering a Report from the Superintendents. These Reports contain much valuable information, and many important suggestions, which I beg leave to call particularly to your attention.

### Hospital Fund.

Immediately after the passage of the Law creating a Hospital Fund for the benefit of the sick and wounded Texas soldiers in the Confederate Army, I appointed Dr. R. T. Hewellen to visit the army in Virginia, and Dr. A. H. Kippete, the army in Kentucky. I placed in their hands the sum of \$5,000 each, in specie, with instructions to make exchange, whenever they deemed it to the interest of the Fund to do so.

Dr. Hewellen remained in Virginia but a short time, informing me that he did not believe his services there would compensate for the expense attending his stay - that our troops there were doing very well. After expending a small amount for the relief of certain Hospitals, that had contributed to the comfort of our men, relieving the wounds of some of our soldiers, and cooperating with the Doctors of the 1<sup>st</sup>, 4<sup>th</sup> and 5<sup>th</sup> Texas Regiments, the sum of 1,833.33 $\frac{1}{3}$  cts. for their use, in return for Texas, and paid into the Treasury \$708.55; the premium obtained on sale of specie was \$2.366.

Dr. Kippete, I regret to say, was compelled to return home in consequence of ill health. During his short stay with our troops, he accomplished much good, relieving a large number of soldiers. He realized \$1,153 premium on account of specie sold, and returned to the Treasury \$1,900 in specie, and \$3,166.45 in Confederate notes.

These two gentlemen made no charge except for actual expenses.

Deeming it best that permanent agents should be with our troops, so far from their homes, kindred and friends, and that such was the wish of the Legislature; I appointed Dr. J. H. Fennell, instructing him to proceed to Virginia, to the army of Gen. Lee, or wherever else he might find our Texas Troops in that State, and to extend to them such relief as they might require; and, if deemed advisable, to establish a separate Hospital for the benefit of the Texas Troops. I placed in the hands of Dr. Fennell \$14,500, and gave him authority to control the \$5,500 deposited with the officers of the Texas Regiments in Virginia, making \$20,000. Up to 3<sup>d</sup> December, 1862, Dr. Fennell had expended the sum of \$7,224.37 - had in operation an Hospital at Richmond, exclusively for Texans, and was being assisted in its management by the Confederate Medical authorities.

I appointed Dr. David A. Bryan, and gave him Fifty Thousand Dollars, with instructions to join what was, at that time, known as Bragg's Army, East of the Mississippi River, and charged him with the duty of looking after all Texans in that section of the Country; authorizing him, if deemed expedient, to establish one or more Hospitals; one of which he located at Putman, and another at Jackson, Miss., both being now in successful operation. At the time his last Report was made, he had, under treatment, a very large number of patients; and although the C. S. Government is

extending to him very material aid, his Fund is becoming rapidly exhausted.

On the 30<sup>th</sup> November last, he had in Hospital 469 patients, and had expended of his Fund, the sum of \$19,435.26.

After awaiting myself for some time, I succeeded in procuring the services of Dr. George A. Ford, for the Texas soldiers of the Army of Arkansas, and placed in his hands the sum of \$20,000; sufficient time has not elapsed, since his appointment, to receive a Report of his operations.

I can assure the Legislature that they passed no law at their last Session likely to confer more benefits than the law creating the Hospital Fund. I fear, however, the appropriation will prove insufficient to sustain the Hospital until the Regular Session. I therefore suggest, that an additional appropriation be made for this humane and generous purpose.

The ladies of the Country, with that kindness of heart and marked patriotism, which has distinguished their conduct since the first gun was fired at Fort Sumpter; perceiving the insufficiency of the appropriation, and fearing our brave men — their fathers, husbands, brothers, lovers and friends — might possibly suffer for such comforts and necessaries as the Government could not furnish; have, with a lavish hand, been adding to the appropriation. They have plied their needles, their wheels and looms; they have brought into successful requisition their mind and vocal powers, in aid of the Hospital Fund.

When the future historians of this war shall recount the deeds of heroism, of which it has been so fertile, how brightly beautiful must the patriotism, self-denial and courage of the women of the Southern Confederacy appear. They will descend to posterity peerless among women!

## — The Currency & High Prices. —

Many are the reasons given to account for the depreciation of Confederate Treasury Notes, and the high prices asked for every article of prime necessity in the country. The people will look to you with hope, not mingled with anxiety, to solve this difficult problem, and to the measures you will adopt to enhance the value of the currency, and, thereby, reduce the enormous prices demanded for everything bought and sold within the State. My impression is, that the large amount of Confederate Treasury Notes in circulation, and our proximity to a people entirely specie-trading, with whom is our almost sole commercial intercourse, are the chief causes; and, in order to effect a speedy and favorable change, it is essential that a large amount of the Treasury Notes of the Confederate States be at once withdrawn from circulation. To aid in effecting a result so desirable, I hope the Confederate Government will, without delay, proceed to the imposition and collection of a larger tax, and encourage the funding system, even should it be necessary, to effect that result, to increase the rate of interest. Congress should, also, amend the Registration Act, so as to collect the large amounts due. Never with a more favorable time occur for the Liberator of the Government to liquidate the demands against them. The State tax should also be raised to double its present

late; there never was a period when our people were so able to pay their taxes, as at present, when money is so abundant, and property of every kind bringing such enormous prices.

Another measure, whose adoption would aid in sustaining the currency is, the compulsory withdrawal from circulation of corporate and individual shew-plasters, under most prompt and severe penalties. I am of opinion that it would be best for Counties to borrow what money they may need, on their Bonds, and withdraw all their change-notes from circulation, leaving the Confederate Treasury Notes, and such Texas Treasury Warrants as may be out, to serve the purposes of circulation and change. Were this done, I believe it would be attended with a good effect. I feel satisfied your Honorable Body will leave nothing undone, you can legally do, to sustain the credit of the Government; for upon that credit depends, perhaps, the success of our present struggle for our separate existence.

There may be those among us who wilfully depreciate our currency, I trust they are but few in number, and, like the traitors in our midst, constitute but rare exceptions. Should there be citizens in the country refusing to receive the currency for debts contracted in the due course of trade, and who, holding large amounts of interest bearing paper for better times, expect, at the termination of the war, through the action of the Courts, to save and sacrifice the property of their neighbours for specie; I trust the Legislature will so change the remedy as to save our people from bankruptcy and ruin.

It is the opinion of many distinguished Jurists and Statesmen, that the Confederate Congress has the right to make the Treasury Notes of the Government a legal tender; if this be so, now is the time for such action. I should be pleased to see you express an opinion on this point.

### — Provision FOR THE Families OF THOSE IN THE Service. —

I beg leave to call your attention to the absolute necessity that exists, of making further provision for the support of the families of those in the service.

I am aware the Counties have been very liberally providing for them, thus far. It is, however, useless to disguise the fact, that this burden upon them must daily increase with the continuance of the war; and should the contest be prolonged to the end of the year, it will be necessary that thousands of our citizens take the field, thus increasing the number of families in every County to be provided for. In addition to what the Counties may do, I am of opinion the State should make a most liberal appropriation for this purpose. The troops in the field are the soldiers, not of a particular County, but of the entire State; and it would be but equitable that the State provide for their families. This plan would also seem just in another view: many Counties with the smallest populations are the most wealthy; they furnish but few soldiers, consequently, while other small tax-paying Counties have a large excess of men in the field, and, therefore, many more families to provide for; hence it seems but just, they should be cared for out of the public Treasury. I am wedded to no particular plan, by the operation of which the relief sought

is to be afforded; but I most earnestly advise that ample provision be made to ward off distress from the families of those who are so nobly serving their Country. That there will be destitutions among them, unless such provision be made, there can be no doubt.

In connection with this subject, I believe that authority should be lodged somewhere, so that, in the purchasing of articles for the purposes indicated, if the parties having them — particularly breadstuffs, meat, &c., — refuse to sell at a fair price, for the currency of the Country, the goods should be liable to seizure and appraisement.

### *The cultivation of cotton to be limited and the growth of corn to be increased.*

I desire to call your attention to the great necessity that exists for limiting, by Legislative action, the planting of cotton during the existence of the war. It is undeniable that, upon slave labor, both our armies and the families of our gallant soldiers, depend for subsistence. A very great majority of our laboring white population are in the field, or will be there. Our lands, too, cultivated by white labor, cannot, with certainty, be relied upon to produce corn, in consequence of the uncertainty of the seasons, in those sections of the State where this species of labor predominates — hence, we are reduced to the necessity of looking to the rich bottom lands, cultivated by the slave, for a supply of corn adequate to the future demand; and to secure a sufficiency, less cotton must be planted. If we expect our troops in the field to remain content, they must feel that those at home, their wives and little ones, are cared for. The cotton planter should not be permitted to place in cultivation more than a given number of acres — I would suggest three acres to the full hand — if he exceed that amount, he should be condemned to pay at least \$500 per acre. The quantity of cotton thus raised would be amply sufficient for all purposes; would bring the planter a large return, and leave land enough to supply the country bountifully with cereals; the planting of which, in abundance, should be required of every planter and farmer.

It may be urged, that such Legislative action would be an unjustifiable interference with a legitimate calling. I will, in reply, simply say, that "self-preservation is the first law of nature"; and the axiom may, I presume, be with propriety applied to communities and States, as well as to individuals; and I am convinced that unless some such course be adopted, there will be famine in the land; the cry for bread will be raised; suffering will ensue; and the bold and true hearts, gallantly fighting the fight of liberty, will be bowed down and dispirited. Let me, therefore, urge upon your Honorable Body to give this matter your most serious attention; deeming it as I do, of supreme importance.

### *—Distilleries.—*

In connection with the foregoing subject, it is, with regret, I call your attention to the very large number of Distilleries



now in operation, and being put in operation, within the State: - the numbers that have sprung into operation, since the commencement of the war, might be deemed fabulous. On the 28<sup>th</sup> day of May last, I issued a Proclamation, ordering all such establishments to be closed; deeming it of supreme importance to preserve the grain for the use of the Army and people, and save our soldiers from the pernicious effects resulting from the use of intoxicating liquors. I was, at the same time, convinced that in portions of the State, the crop would fall very short - a conviction, subsequently, fully verified. It was the issuance of that Proclamation, most of the parties having distilleries, desisted from their work; although some, I am informed, persisted in distilling. I directed the Brigadier General of the militia to enforce the Proclamation. In one instance, the Brigadier and all others, including the Executive, were enjoined from interfering with the Distillery of the party who sued out the injunction, and inasmuch as I had concluded, at the time service of the writ was made upon me to convene your Honorable Body, and as there appeared to be some doubt as to my authority to suppress them, I determined to submit this matter for your consideration.

It is well known that these establishments daily come into competition with the County Courts, and with individuals charged with the duty of providing for our poor, and the families of our soldiers; and that, in some sections of the State, they have been the cause why the price of corn has risen to double its value.

The demoralizing effects of these Distilleries, both upon our troops and people, are terrible; and I entreat you, in the names of the mothers, wives and children, of those brave and noble spirits, now far from their homes in the service, and who look to you to guard and protect them, to suppress this outrageous consumption of grain, and iniquitous traffic, until peace is concluded.

A very conviction is, there is but one way to effect it. The Executive must be invested with authority to close them by Proclamation, and, if disregarded, he must be empowered to do so by means of a military force. The party who violates the Proclamation should also be liable to prosecution, and subjected to a heavy fine and imprisonment. A fine, alone, would be insufficient - the enormous profits of the traffic would enable the party easily to satisfy it.

Heavy penalties should also be imposed upon persons introducing into this State, during the war, intoxicating liquors, unless by special permit, for medicinal purposes for the use of the Army Hospitals. It may be urged, that some Alcohol is necessary for medicinal purposes; if so, let proper restrictions be thrown around contracts made for that purpose.

I am informed by intelligent chemists that a most excellent quality of Alcohol can be distilled from theorghum, or Chinese sugar-cane, and I know it can be more easily grown in our State, and with a greater degree of certainty, than any of the cereals used in distillation.

## —Extortioners and Monopolizers.—

That there are persons in the community who live by extortion and monopoly, there can be no doubt. Is it in our power to reach them? If it be, let us not hesitate a moment, but push straight forward to the work. They are now the worst enemies we have, because they croak and complain — make their purchases with gold — abuse and depreciate the currency, so as to obtain immense profits — re-invest, and so continue, — never satisfied with their increased gains. The monopolizer has bought for sale, until he sees a favorable opportunity to dispose of what he has, at much enhanced prices, ruinous to the purchaser.

I regret to say that I have been informed, on many occasions, that the trader and speculator is not the only extortioner and monopolizer in our midst, but that many planters and farmers are to be included in the same category.

In the language of President Davis, "they are men who can be reached by no moral influence, and are worse enemies of the Confederacy than if found among the invading forces. The armies in the field, as well as the families of the soldiers, and others of the people at home, are the prey of these mercenaries, and it is only through State action that their traffic can be suppressed. Their condign punishment is ardently desired by every patriot."

## —Slaves for labor on Fortifications, &c.—

It may become necessary, from time to time, for the Confederate, as, also, the State, authorities, to require the labor of adult male slaves on public works of defense. I would, therefore, most respectfully suggest, that a law be passed to enable the Government to command this species of labor, when necessary; and that a system be inaugurated which, in its operation, will bear equally, and as lightly as possible, under the circumstances, upon the people. A small per centage of the slave population would suffice.

## Citizens voluntarily absenting themselves FROM THE STATE DURING THE WAR.

It has been truly said, that "every citizen is bound to serve and defend the State as far as he is capable." None are naturally exempt from the performance of this duty by reason of age or infirmity; all are capable, in some way, of being useful; the healthy and strong of bearing arms, and the infirm of doing hospital duty, and of aiding the families of those who are in the army, and of sympathizing with, and giving aid and comfort to, the cause in which we are engaged. There are higher and nobler duties to perform than simply to live up to the law, to pay taxes, and hire a substitute when called on to serve in the army — the duty of giving the whole heart and means to sustain the country in its heroic struggle!



nize the fact, that we are engaged in a most desperate and critical struggle; a struggle, upon the result of which must depend our existence as a people, and which is fraught with all we hold dear of life, liberty and honor. To insure success, unity of purpose and action is absolutely necessary between the Confederate and State Governments; hence it follows that every act of any citizen or citizens, calculated to weaken the influence of the Government or its officers with the people, is, in my judgment, giving (although it may be unwittingly) aid and comfort to the enemy. Therefore, since my elevation to the Executive Chair, my great aim has been to aid and co-operate with the Confederate authorities in all things tending to a vigorous prosecution of the war.

I have had no desire to render myself conspicuous by disputing with the civil or military authorities of the Confederate Government on immaterial points; but in every instance where there has been an apparent interference with the rights of the State, or an encroachment upon the functions of the Executive, and the attention of the proper officer has been drawn to it, the cause of complaint has been promptly removed. In military matters there should be one sole head. Under the Constitution and laws, I recognize President Davis as that head; and while he conducts his administration in conformity to the Constitution and laws, he should be sustained and supported by the officers, both State and Confederate, and by the people. Acting upon these views, I have, thus far, been enabled to work in harmony with the Confederate authorities. I have succeeded in inducing the Government to keep in the field, within our State, troops adequate to its defense. In filling the various and large requisitions for men made upon me, I have so managed as to furnish the requisite number with but a very trifling outlay on the part of the State, thereby preserving our credit, which may be yet needed for a more vigorous prosecution of the war. In this connection I will remark, that from within two months after my inauguration, to the present time, I could, in the opinion of a vast number of our citizens, have, with propriety, thrown into the field a force of from five to twenty thousand men. I had no such ambition, unless in connection with imperious duty, and the danger were imminent and pressing. The adoption of such a course would have incurred a debt of millions, exhausted the resources and credit of the State, and, up to this time, have effected nothing but heavy expense and increased distress among the people. Had I placed such a force in the field, the Confederate Government would have been justified in withdrawing its troops from our borders, leaving us dependent upon the State Troops for our defense and protection. I am firmly convinced that, to be successful, unity and harmony are essential. God, in his infinite mercy, forbid that we shall ever witness a time in this struggle for existence as a Confederacy, when the Legislatures or Governors of the several States shall attempt to determine the number of troops they will furnish, or to decide when, and where they are most needed, the manner in which the campaigns are to be conducted, and battles fought. Whenever such a course is decided upon, and that policy inaugurated, then, indeed, may we tremble for the result. No! each and every State must give a cordial and determined support to the Government. The war is waged for the interests of all. Every battle that is fought is a battle for the freedom of every State, and, if by moving large bodies of troops, we can





Mississippi or other means, is a battle for the freedom of the West; consequently, when called upon by our President and those great generals, who have thus far conducted us victoriously, for additional assistance, let us do all that we are able to respond to the appeal, and thereby bring destruction upon our enemies and hated foe.

### — Coast Guards. —

In the month of March, 1862, anticipating an invasion of the State, and the Confederate Government having ordered all the available troops to secure the coast, I deemed it advisable to organize a small force to act as scouts and spies in the counties bordering on the Gulf and accessible streams. I authorized the Brigadier-General of certain Brigades, to organize in each of such counties a Company of 25 men, to be sworn in for the war, to furnish their own horses, arms and subsistence; they were to be at all times subject to the control of their respective Generals; they were, when necessary, to assist in driving the stock of the citizens beyond reach of the enemy — to see that the crops and other property of the people, did not fall into the hands of the Blockaders — and, generally, to perform such duty as their Brigadier-Generals might require of them. They were to receive no pay from the State; the only immunity awarded them was relief from all other military duty. I considered it a good and necessary arrangement for the State.

Some complaints have been made that these Companies were useless, and should be placed into the Army. I know individuals of them have rendered valuable service. The competent officers, with my consent, have employed some of these Companies, as they induce men, to great advantage. They have at all times been ready to perform any service when called upon by their respective Officers. As justice to the men composing this organization, I will state that they were sworn into service long before the passage of the Conscription Law. I cannot, therefore, be charged, that they sought this service as a reward or contribution.

### Meeting of the Governors of the Confederate States WEST of the MISSISSIPPI RIVER, at MARSHALL, TEXAS.

In July last the Mississippi River being virtually in possession of the enemy, and the impression being entertained, in some quarters outside of Texas, that the Confederate authorities were neglecting and abandoning the portions of the Confederacy West of that river; believing such impression to be unjust, and that the Confederate Government neither intended or desired to neglect the Trans-Mississippi States; and that any apparent want of attention to our necessities had arisen from its inability, at the time, to guard against it; I invited the Governors of the States of Louisiana, Arkansas and Missouri (representing the States West of the Mississippi) to meet me at Marshall, Texas; and, after consultation, from that place wrote known to the President the true condition of the country, and submitted, for his consideration, such plan as we should deem most efficacious in securing the interests of those States.

...in the University of Virginia was prevented from attending by illness in his family, and from affairs of Louisiana, by reason of the invasion of that State. I, however, had the honor and gratification of meeting him at Richmond. A fragment of a speech, then uttered in more anxious, indignity, than any time before he had uttered it, was in his inevitable Providence, has since raised him from his sphere of usefulness — and while we busy with our mission to the African shores, we cannot but mourn his loss.

Governor Jackson soon arrived, prepared to receive my papers — forwarded them to Governor Claiborne and Haden, who most fully endorsed all we had done, and signed their signatures to the papers, which, in due time, were delivered to President Adams by our celebrated fellow citizens, Capt. Henry M. Bryan, then en route to visit Mr. A. Adams, and to return, in all this business, much is due, for any good that may have resulted from our consultation.

I believe that the objects sought to be attained by us were accomplished. There was satisfaction in its result to the President and our members of Congress, I have the certificate in the Executive Office.

I have in honor to day before you the papers connected with this meeting.

### — The Surrender of Galveston. —

When we were said and written in regard to the surrender of Galveston; censure has, in some instances, been liberally bestowed upon the Executive in connection therewith. I can only say, that when the first attack was made by the enemy against the city, I and several other determined resisters. On the 9th day of March last, when I heard the order had been received by the commanding General from the War Department to send our disarmed troops out of the State, and to the Texas, and discharge the twelve mounted men; I remonstrated, and the commanding General most graciously suspended the execution of the order, until I could forward a protest to the War Department, which I did by private messenger. In that protest I declared that, "having been informed that it may be your purpose to disarm all of the troops now in the field for a long time since the war, and being well aware that, if they be so disbanded, our State would be in a most helpless condition, I most solemnly protest against such action until I am communicated with the War Department at Richmond on the subject, or raise a competent and adequate force to protect the State against invasion or marauding parties of the enemy."

I shall send a messenger immediately to Richmond, as I cannot believe it to be the intention of the War Department, or Texas, to entirely to her own resources of defense, when she has justly endeavored to carry out her obligations to the Confederacy, and in particular to carry on the war.

The War Department, indeed, in pointing out to the disbanding of the twelve mounted men was considered; but in a short time thereafter, moved many of the troops to the Mississippi. On the 9th March last, I sent the following language relative to the defense of Galveston to the War Department, and to the Executive, and to the Legislature.

Efforts should be made to prevent the enemy from effecting a landing: nor  
"can I imagine that with a strong and well-directed effort, they may be driven  
off entirely or much crippled in their attempts to invade the land."

"Another important factor is, that if the en-  
emy is permitted to capture the City of Galveston without a fight, and a  
"severe one at that, the consequences would be the most serious: it would  
"dispirit the people from one of the States to the other."

"It was my conviction, up to a very short  
time before its surrender, that Galveston would be vigorously and ably  
"defended by the Confederate General."

"The State had not a soldier in the field,  
and did not possess a single piece of ordnance suitable to its defence. I do  
not do cast blame upon any one. I will, however, say, that with any amount  
it would never have been surrendered to a naval force destitute of the  
means of recovering it. I am opposed to the surrender of any place to a  
fleet, even if the place, unless operating in conjunction with an adequate  
land force, it would be fighting the enemy with too great odds in his  
favor. With his powerful navy and immense resources, —  
were sea-power alone entitled to a fair account, he could hold in subjection  
all of our coast and river towns with a handful of men; and, with a single  
gun-boat occupy the attention of thousands of our troops. I can bring  
my mind, you can sympathize with the mortification with which I was  
overwhelmed on learning that our Island City was yielded to a squadron  
destitute of the means of recovering its conquest. Proportions to our  
the joy and exultation felt by me on learning that our gallant given  
at Corpus Christi and at Brown had refused to surrender to the in-  
solent summons of an insignificant force, and by their firm resistance  
had repelled him with disgrace. I was for resistance at Galveston,  
as I am in favor of contesting every inch of Southern soil, and defend-  
ing every place in the Confederacy."

"From the moment of the surrender of the  
City, I have urged its re-capture continuously, of which every effi-  
cient and diligent are well aware."

"I claim no credit for the great and various  
losses of our brave and noble troops, so conspicuously displayed in  
the re-capture of the City. I can, however claim, that the distinguish-  
ed General now in command of the Military District, seconded to me  
his plans as the Governor of the State, and that I encouraged and  
promoted the enterprise in every way in my power; and so bear with  
in the broad limits of the Confederacy, the same pleasure, and  
glow with more pride at the fact that will ever remain the  
braves of those towns, whose maintenance in resisting in that occasion, on  
sea, as on land, has secured them imperishable renown."

"In the 24th of December last, so soon as the  
arrival of General Magruder was known to me, I addressed my friend  
Col. R. B. Lee, then commanding the 1st Dist. of Houston, from which I  
quote the following extract: —

"I would like to see you at something at  
Galveston? You could derive a plan whereby we could drive them  
"off from the shores of Galveston, and re-occupy the place with  
the same small force as Magruder, it would make you both a name,



and in some cases the opposite of the above - in fact, the  
 above is a very general statement and you will find  
 the conditions, but with the exception of the above, you will find  
 the same in the above.

[illegible]

*our soldiers BY THE C.S. Provisional  
army, beyond the limits of the state.*

[illegible]

of war, in a few hours, and, finally, in the  
absolute silence and in the absolute absence of the commercial world.  
These things are not shown in relation to the fact of production, and the  
production of the human race in the land in relation to the same thing.  
They are not shown in their own relation, a fact which, however, as they  
to the human race, their facilities and progress, they are shown in the  
more and more, that these conditions of things in the human race are  
shown in the relation of the human race to the world.

Our Government recognizes the right of the majority to govern, the fact is inevitable. In the first place, our history is a series of our qualifications of officers being beyond the limits of perfection. The majority must, of course, stand as they are in accordance with the time of the land and unable to return. The right of the right of majority, and they form the right of diligence, because they are the only holding for the common good. It is this, I believe, and the Government given up to the majority? My opinion is, they should be protected in all their rights of diligence by the Legislature of the state.

*[Handwritten notes in cursive script, mostly illegible due to extreme blurriness.]*

*Lunatic Asylum.*

[illegible]

*[Handwritten musical notation on a single staff, featuring various notes, rests, and dynamic markings.]*

*[Handwritten notes in cursive script]*

# REPORTS of the Secretary of STATE.

It is the duty of the Secretary of State to call your attention to the

Report of the Secretary of State, and to call your attention to the

## State Finances.

There was received into the Treasury, during the year, from the 1st day of July, 1861, to Dec. 31st, 1861,

|                                           |              |
|-------------------------------------------|--------------|
| To amount on hand, January 1st, 1862,     | \$ 18,886.67 |
| To a 9.00 State Taxes, Decem. 1861,       | 346,808.39   |
| " Sale of Land Scrip,                     | 28,138.29    |
| " Sale of State Bonds,                    | 183,995.07   |
| " Payments from of Bondholders,           | 128,278.88   |
| " Other Sources,                          | 28,493.78    |
|                                           | 724,080.00   |
| Amount disbursed during same time,        | 726,597.80   |
| Leaving balance on hand, ending same time | \$ 2,482.20  |

The February Board have sold 2000 State Bonds, of \$1000 each, from which they realized \$470,422.00.00, of which amount, as above stated, they paid to account of State Revenue, \$183,995.07, leaving them properly chargeable with \$286,427.00.

The Board has also to regulate and manage the funding in State Bonds, approved 18th Jan. 1862, amount paid, \$183,995.07, making in all of loan bonds disposed of, \$670,417.07; 200 bonds remain to be sold by the February Board to meet temporary needs, and future liabilities growing out of contracts.

There has been disbursed from the Treasury in payment of liabilities on Military account, incurred prior to Jan. 1, 1862, \$507,515.40. Upon liabilities since 1st Jan. 1862, to Dec. 31st, 1862, \$507,515.40.

There has been expended on Civil account during the same period, including \$507,515.40, on account of the Civil War.

The outstanding liabilities of the State, 1st Jan. 1862, are in U. S. Govt Bonds,

to 10 per cent. interest, \$100,000.00

The Treasury Bonds without interest, \$1,074,875.72

Unpaid amount of loaned money, for

February 1862, prior to Jan. 1st, 1862, \$100,000.00

For Banker Payments, \$50,000.00

Total, \$2,174,875.72

of which amount, \$100,000.00, is in payment of debt on the Military account incurred prior to 1st Jan. 1862.

It will also be borne in mind that the claims of the State against the Confederate Government, will not vary very far from the entire indebtedness of the State.

From the increased demands likely to be made upon the Treasury, the facility with which our citizens can procure the means to pay their Taxes, and the importance of reducing State liabilities as rapidly as possible, thereby appreciating the balance, I feel no hesitation in recommending an immediate increase of the tax to one-half of one per cent, exclusive of the loan tax.

The receipts likely to come into the Treasury during the year, arising from the present rate of taxation, and other ordinary sources, will amount to about \$500,000; \$300,000 of which will be required for the support of the civil Government, leaving only \$200,000 for the redemption of unpaid Treasury Warrants, the protection of the Frontier, and the general defence of the State. A tax of one half of one per cent. would yield \$1,000,000 Revenue, which would soon relieve the State from financial embarrassment.

The amount of the special specie tax assessed for 1861, amounted to \$112,302.30, of which sum there has been paid into the Treasury \$90,491.65, being almost as large a percentage as the amount collected in currency.

The fact of the State having pledged her faith to pay the interest on her loan bonds semi-annually in specie, has caused these bonds to be much sought after, and the Board appointed for that purpose could, long since, have disposed of the entire amount authorized by law. The Board have, however, preferred to use them only as the necessities of the Treasury required it, thus saving a large amount of interest to the State. I trust the Legislature will not disturb the position which this loan occupies to our people, as our citizens readily responded to our wants, and invested their means, when solicited, in these bonds, relying upon the punctual payment of the interest in specie.

There is now in the Treasury a sufficient sum to meet the interest on the entire million of bonds for one year, but I believe there will be a sufficient amount collected to meet the interest as it becomes due. But to guard against any contingency, I trust the Legislature will empower the Comptroller and Treasurer to make such arrangements as will secure a sufficient amount of specie to place it beyond doubt. It can be done very easily, and our faith kept and our credit sustained.

We know not what a few months may bring forth. The necessities of our Country may require us to raise large sums to defend the State. Let us, then, do nothing likely to impair our credit; and when called upon, rest assured our citizens will respond with their hard dollar.

I most respectfully suggest that the law authorizing the funding of State Warrants in the present loan bonds be immediately repealed. The amount of Warrants presented for funding is increasing daily, and the fact of our State Bonds bearing specie interest, causes them to be in greater demand for funding than the bonds of the Confederacy. In the present condition of the Country and of the currency, I think 8 per cent interest on a State debt too high, and should you deem it best to continue the funding of State liabilities, I would recommend that bonds be issued expressly for that purpose, and that they bear 6 per cent interest.

By an act passed at the last regular Session of your Honorable Body, Confederate Treasury Notes received into the Treasury can only be paid out for Military purposes. I presume the object of the law was to secure the most available means for Military objects. The facts now show that the State Warrants are more appreciated than the Confederate Notes; hence, I would respectfully suggest, that the law be repealed, and that Confederate Notes be paid out as other funds, for all purposes; because the Revenue is principally collected in these notes, and there may be times when they are not required for Military purposes, and would save the drawing of large amounts of warrants, thereby lessening the amount of State liabilities. There can certainly result no injury to the State from this course.

I believe that, by pursuing the course indicated, there will be no necessity to put in the market before the regular Session of the Legislature, an additional number of bonds, over the amount now authorized to be sold.

At the last Session of your Honorable Body, the 16th Section of the Tax Law was amended so as to postpone the forced collection of Taxes until the 1st day of August, succeeding the return of assessment Rolls, &c.

At that time there was great scarcity of money in the country, and it was deemed wise to give time to put money in circulation. This delay postpones all settlement with the Assessors and Collectors until after the fiscal year, which ends in August, and causes much confusion in making accounts in the Comptroller's Office. As there is no longer any necessity for such postponement, I respectfully suggest the repeal of the amendment.

It was made the duty of the Executive to present to the Confederate Government for settlement all claims of the State against that Government. The Comptroller has been adjusting and paying off all claims properly chargeable to the Confederate Government, preparing the necessary vouchers to sustain the claims, &c.

It is expected the accounts will very soon be ready for presentation and adjustment.

I am not advised that any appropriation has been made to liquidate this class of claims.

I respectfully recommend that all Soldiers from the State in the Confederate Service, whose property amounts to less than \$5,000, be relieved from the payment of the Poll-Tax during the time they remain in the Army.

Also, that a reasonable amount of land for a family be exempted from taxation, and that the property of no soldier, while he is in the service of the Confederate States, shall be sold for taxes.

### Public Lands.

Let me suggest the policy of withdrawing from sale, except to actual settlers, all Public Lands until peace is restored.



## *The Stray Law*

[illegible]

### *Reconstruction.*

The people of the North and some few Southern States in our own Nation, entertain the opinion that the old Union can be reconstituted. To me, and I hope to every other true Southern man, this idea seems as ridiculous and worthless, as a barrel without a head, a provision, a bedstead, a gun, a wooden table and a cornucopia for the use of a hundred little children is - a bag of wind. The notions of purity and virtue of our political and social systems, are so inextricably mixed in their origin, by a civil association, never and forever, that abolition or change is impossible. The admission of a single free State, into the Union, by the previous vote of Southern States, will compromise and vitiate the whole Union. Hence it is my opinion, therefore, that the immoderate immoderation should be so violent as to exclude any State from becoming a member of the confederacy that does not abolish and protect man's slavery among his people - and that any State becoming to the Confederacy that shall abolish the institution of negro slavery within its borders shall, also, cease to be a member thereof.

your honorable body upon this same question, for in fact not to give  
the vote of a people to those who were of the "heavenly" order, to  
in their action, to navigate our great and noble people, and  
guided by their best of men, will be a great loss to our nation, and  
to be admitted as members of our confederacy.

*Appropriations for Military Contingencies.*

[illegible]

*Special Terms of the District Courts for the Trial of Criminal Causes.*

is the present condition of the country, there is but little to be seen beyond the trial of humanity, which can only be done by the wisdom & virtue of the people.



believe were the Legislature to authorize the Judges of the District Courts to hold Special Terms, or Quarterly Courts for the trial of all criminal cases after Judgments found, it would have a very beneficial effect at this time. The citizens would not be so likely to take the law into their own hands, which, I repeat to say, has been done on several occasions within the last few months.

## Conclusion.

I cannot but congratulate you, Gentlemen, on the general prosperity and benefit of our State. I feel that we are greatly indebted to Divine Providence for the privilege we this day enjoy, in being permitted to assemble in our own State, and at our own capital, unhindered and unmolested, to transact the public business entrusted to us by a constituting Constitution. Several of our sister States, I do not regret to say, do not enjoy the same immunity.

The old year closed brightly for us, and the new year opened most propitiously. Let us be grateful, grateful prayerful — let each and every one of us determine to forget self, and by philosophy and example, encourage every man in the broad land to devote himself to his means and his abilities, to the service of his Country! Let us give to our Government, the Government of our choice and of our election, our earnest support! Let us exhort and exhort that British warrior — Pitt — let us exhort him unanimously, and with one accord, to look to provide our assistance, and to guide our ships of State thro' the turbulent sea of Revolution — who, by his ability, energy, and devotedness to the welfare of the country and interests of the people, deserves a nation's gratitude! Let us with heart and soul resolve to rally around those brave and gallant patriots who daily lead our invincible and unconquerable armies to victory! Let us promise to fill up their ranks upon their demand, should it take our best man and our last dollar, looking neither to Foreign Nations or the corrupt Highway of the North for aid! Let us thank God, our strong arms, and brave hearts, victory will soon be won upon every banner, and our honorable peace be inaugurated!

And now, Gentlemen, I may not be unjust for me to declare, that it is not my intention to seek a re-election to the position I now occupy. Unostentatiously, strenuously, and to the best of my ability, have I attempted to perform the duties growing out of my position; with what success you will best be able to determine. I trust that the impulses of my own heart and the voice of my country will join the ranks of our patriotic soldiers now battling and dying for our independence. I feel that one who has done as much as I have, to improve the present government and our country, should have a greater liberty than has hitherto been allowed in any other, in the liberal professions and handicrafts.

Permit me to say, that I trust your stay at the Capital will be pleasant — that business may flourish in your country, and deliberation, and great good result in the future from your mission.

Having performed our necessary duties, I trust you may safely return to your homes & families, enjoying the same and prosperity.

A. M. C. C. C.



at Richmond to consider the proposed land claim for furnishing  
timber and charcoal to the Confederate Government for Hospital purposes,  
provided proper regulations were known about that contract.

In his communication under date of Dec 10<sup>th</sup> 1862  
with the enclosed one of the letters transmitted to Governor Davis during  
a contract for the Gallo. Miller and two Gallo. Miller and requesting  
me to give you any information I may possess, as to the much reliable Contractors,  
So. The whole subject in relation to Agriculture has been brought before  
me before the Legislature, but it is impossible to say what action they may take.  
It would be independent of Congress, to make contracts with parties under the  
action of the Legislature, to know, much more accurately, under the action  
of the Legislature. I will communicate promptly any news to Governor Davis  
and during so soon as in a situation to do so.

I have the honor to be

Yours Very Respect

J. A. Gilchrist

The following Documents were sent in with the Message  
of the Governor on the 5<sup>th</sup> February, 1863:

- A. Report of J. A. Gilchrist, Hon. Sec. with accompanying Documents, Feb 2<sup>nd</sup> 1863.
- B. Special Report of Financial Agent of State Penitentiary, Jan 17<sup>th</sup> 1863.
- C. Report of Superintendent of Penitentiary to the Board of Directors of Penitentiary, Jan 21. 1863.
- C. Report of Board of Directors to Governor, Jan 21<sup>st</sup> 1863.
- D. Communications from the Governors of the Confederate States  
West of the Mississippi River, in relation to their influence on  
March 11, 1862, to President Davis, Jan 28. 1862.
- H. Report of Superintendent of Lunatic Asylum, Jan 26, 1863.
- H. Report of G. C. Allen, Secy of State, August 30. 1862.
- H. Report of Hon. R. F. Jones, Secy of State, Jan 29. 1863.



Executive Department,  
Austin, Texas, 1863, Feb'y 9.

Members of the House of Representatives: —

In compliance with the request of His Excellency the Governor of the State of Florida, I have the honor to lay before your Honorable Body for your consideration, the accompanying copies of Resolutions, passed by the General Assembly of that State at its late Session: —

1<sup>st</sup> — "Resolution to Guarantee by the States the debt of the Confederate Government"; & Approved December 15<sup>th</sup>, 1862: —

2<sup>d</sup> — "Resolution in relation to the present war";  
& Approved December 11<sup>th</sup>, 1862.

I have the honor to be

Very Respectfully

Your Obedt. Servt.

J. R. Lubbock

Executive Department,  
Austin, Feb'y 9, 1863.

Genl. Jno. S. Beecher, —

Dear Sir, —

M<sup>r</sup> F. C. Sullivan, one of the County Justs of this County, has just called upon me to say, that many bits of the cloth sent here from the Confederacy, for the benefit of the soldiers' families, are short from 5 to 6 yards. They have had them measured by merchants, and from the number of bolts running short, they fear there is something wrong with the party marking and knocking.

You will please look at once into this matter. By keeping this to yourself, you can certainly check at once the party engaged in this fraud, should any such be in practice.

I should like to hear from you as soon as possible.

Yours very Resptl.

J. R. Lubbock

Executive Department,  
Austin, Texas, 1863, Feb'y 10.

Members of the Senate and House of Representatives: —

I have the honor to present to you the battle-flag of the 1<sup>st</sup>, and the Regimental Colors of the 5<sup>th</sup> Regiments of the Texas Volunteers of the Army of Virginia.

These flags, the fighting colors of their Regiments on many a sanguinary and

hotly-contested field, were sent me by their respective Colonels in the name, and on behalf of, the officers and men, to be preserved among the archives of the State, "as testimonials of the gallantry of her sons who have fought beneath their folds." Their torn and tattered condition, memories of the battles of Eltham's Landing, Seven Pines, Gaines Farm, Malvern Hill, Freeman's Ford, Manassas' Plains, Boonetons' Gap, and Sharpsburg, attest the heavy and destructive fire through which they have been borne to victory, and has prevented their further use.

— In his eloquent and touching language Colonel, now General, Robertson of the 5<sup>th</sup> says, "I send this flag to you to be deposited among the archives of the State, with the hope that, as the sight of it to us amidst the battles' furious storm, has cheered and nerved us to bear it on to victory, so may a view of it by those who may come after us, nerve them to sustain, with the same unflinching devotion, that Liberty it symbolizes."

— And with equal eloquence the gallant Lt. Col. Carter, in requesting that the war-worn battle-flag of the noble 4<sup>th</sup> be similarly deposited, thus expresses himself: "I need not dwell upon the services of my Regiment: its deeds in battle will go into the history of our Country, and speak for themselves, and this silent witness bears eloquent evidence that the men who followed it in action were where shot and death was in the air. You will readily believe, Governor, that we part from the old flag with painful feelings: more than five hundred of our comrades in arms have fallen beneath its folds, and it is to us an emblem of constancy under multiplied hardships, gallantry and dauntless courage in the storm of battle, and devotion unto death to our cause. Let it be preserved sacredly, that the remnant of our little band may, in future days, while gazing upon its battle-stained colors, recall to mind the sufferings they have endured in their Country's cause, and their children be incited to renewed vigilance in the preservation of those liberties for which we are contending."

The colors of the 1<sup>st</sup>, borne with equal gallantry to victory on the same fields of battle, was lost amid the carnage of Sharpsburg. Color-bearer after color-bearer was struck down in a charge upon the enemy through a corn-field. All fell but seven of the color-company, and the companies on its right and left were terribly shattered. Midst the turmoil, the flag was not missed: its loss was discovered only when the Regiment reformed after the attack — search was made, but without success — the enemy had it not — it doubtless lay buried beneath the heaps of noble dead, whom, living, it had ever conducted to victory; and, as if loath to separate from its dauntless defenders, sunk with them in death.

Ah! let these rent and tattered banners be indeed sacredly preserved, and inspire those who gaze upon them to emulate their deeds who bore them without stain.

— And when Peace shall have descended upon our suffering Country, and, as Pilgrims, we visit the sacred shrine in which they are deposited; let us tell to our children that those who perished in their defense, died — not in the intoxicating pursuit of military glory, but to preserve the blessings of liberty, and to secure the rights of freemen to their Descendants.

I have the gratification of presenting  
to you, in the name of the Officers and men of the Texas Rangers, comman-  
ded by Colonel, now General, John S. Houston, the Regimental Colors of the  
3<sup>d</sup> Tennessee Mounted Volunteers, captured by them at Murfreesboro, Tenn.

Another flag was wrested from the enemy near  
Cardelona, Kentucky, by Sergeant Eugene Herndon, of the same gallant corps,  
on which occasion the Rangers defeated 4 Regiments of Federal Cavalry,  
attempted to capture them, and for which brilliant feat they were highly  
complimented by Genl. Polk in Genl. Orders. I regret to say, the trophy  
has failed to reach me.

Very Respectfully,

P. W. Litch

Executive Department,  
Austin, 11<sup>th</sup> Feb, 1863.

Messrs. Jas. H. Blair & others,  
Warren, Hannin Co. }

Gentlemen,

I received this morning your peti-  
tion, re., referred to Genl. Magruder, which was referred to me for disposition.

I have brought the subject of Distilla-  
ries prominently before the Legislature in my message (a copy of which I  
sent you). I have done every thing in my power to suppress this horrible  
traffic. The responsibility will now rest upon the Representatives of the  
people, should they fail to pass the proper laws on the subject.

I handed your petition and letter to  
Mr. Mathews, the Representative from Grayson and Collin, the local  
members not being present.

I am, Yours Very Resp.

P. W. Litch

Executive Department,  
Austin, Texas, 1863, Feb 12.

Gentlemen of the Senate

I have the honor to submit to you the following  
appointments of Notaries Public, made during the recess of the State  
to fill vacancies, and to which I respectfully ask your advice and  
consent:

Anderson County.

W. F. Miller

James C. Perry

A. M. Charr

J. H. Thomas

John Robertson Jr.

S. H. Murray

Re-appointments.

Wm. Wm. Taylor.

H. Watkins.

Original appointments.

Re-appointments.

Burleson County.

Re-appointments.

Bell County.

L. A. Chamberlain Vice E. H. Bigham

Bosque County.

William Stillman Vice J. R. De Cordova

Colorado County.

P. H. Childress Vice L. C. Cunningham, Resigned.

Coryella County.

J. H. Haggard Vice J. M. Christman.

Cottin County.

Chas. R. Breidner Vice George Hite.

Charokee County.

E. B. Hagoban Vice M. H. Briggs.

De Witt County.

Lucas Smith Re-Appointment  
Joseph L. Cowney Vice Samuel C. Lacey.

Fayette County.

John C. Licht Vice Wm. G. Hefley, Resigned.  
Thomas P. Hall Thomas P. Hall.

Fairview County.

James P. Nash Re-Appointment.

Goliad County.

E. T. Smith Vice A. N. Smith.

Hopkins County.

E. J. McEntenow Re-Appointment.

Irill County.

Wm. Blackburn Vice Thomas Bell.

Wendall County.

Francis Brandt Re-Appointment.

Hartman County.

Dr. Edwin Jacobs Vice Dr. Edwin Jacobs.

Lion County.

David Mc D. Barclay Vice Wm. D. Woods.

Lamar County.

Alfred A. Harrison Re-Appointment.

Montgomery County.

Chas. B. Gierhart Re-Appointment.

Orange County.

Hugh Daulton Re-Appointment.



Antelope County.John T. Becher.Re-appointments.Robertson County.Reuben Henderson.Re-appointments.Shelby County.J. M. Smith.Re-appointments.Titus County.Dr. J. A. Chambers.Re-appointments.Travis County.Sam. A. Scott.Re-appointments.Dr. H. M. Carlton.John Burdage.Tyler County.Geo. H. Van Fleet.Re-appointments.Washington County.Ashbury Daniel.Re-appointments.

Respectfully

Your Obedt. Servt.

J. M. Lubbock

Executive Department.Fustin, Texas, Feb 12<sup>th</sup>, 1863.

General, —

I beg leave most respectfully to call your attention to the condition of a highly patriotic and worthy citizen of our State, Genl. William E. Gilham, and if it be in your power, I ask that he be relieved from his present condition, and restored to his full liberty, thereby adding another soldier to the list of the defenders of our soil.

This Gentleman held the appointment of Surveyor General of New Mexico under the Administrations of Mr. Pierce and Mr. Buchanan. He resigned his position previous to the accession of the Abolitionists into power.

He was arrested after the commencement of the war, thrown into prison, and treated with great severity, and all of his property confiscated.

He was liberated by the entrance of the Getty-Brigade into New Mexico, through the immediate action of Genl. Canby; after which time he joined the Brigade with his rifle upon his shoulder, but was not regularly mustered into any Company. At all times he was with the command with his arms in hand, giving aid in every way he could be useful, remaining with the troops until they left.

On the retreat of the Army, in consequence of an attack of illness, he became separated from the Brigade, was compelled to submit to a second captivity, but was permitted to return to



his home on parole.

Genl. ... says he learns he is considered a political prisoner, and, consequently, has not yet been exchanged.

The facts here can be substantiated by Genl. Henry and Col. Green.

It does appear to me, that if the party was allowed to participate with the Brigade as a soldier, and act as such, he should be entitled to an exchange.

I will feel obliged, General, if it be possible, that you relieve this Gentleman. You have quite a number of Prisoners on hand; and if it can be done, I trust you will have Mr. Pelham exchanged.

I am, Yours Very Respectfully,

J. M. Lubbock

Genl. J. B. H. ...  
Commanding Dist. Texas, &c., &c.

Executive Department,  
Austin, Texas, Feb'y 14<sup>th</sup>, 1865.

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives:

In accordance with your Resolution, requesting a Report from the Military Board, I have the honor to submit the accompanying Report, and annexed Documents.

The Report would have been prepared and laid before your Hon. Body with the message, had I not anticipated that the Books and Papers would be examined by the Committee previous to the Report being made.

Very Respectfully,

J. M. Lubbock

Executive Department, Feb'y 17. 1865.

Gentlemen of the Senate:

I have the honor, in compliance with your Resolution, to lay before you the accompanying Documents, exhibiting the disposition made of the 8<sup>th</sup> Bonds authorized to be used by the Military Board, and funded under the Law.

I am, Yours Very Respectfully,

J. M. Lubbock

Executive Department,  
Austin, Texas, 1863, Feb 17.

To—  
Hons. Louis T. Wigfall and  
Judge Oldham, Senators, &c.  
Richmond, Va.

Gentlemen,

In compliance with the request of the Members of the Legislature now in Session, I have the honor to transmit to you the following certified copy of a Joint Resolution, approved July 9, 1862, entitled "Joint Resolution requesting our Senators and Representatives in Congress to procure the passage of an Act to pay Deputy Marshals the balance due them for taking the Census."

Very respectfully,

J. M. Lubbock

Note.—

A Letter similar to the above, covering the same Joint Resolution, was on the same day and date transmitted to the Members of the Texas Delegation of the House of Representatives of the Confederate Congress.

Executive Department,  
Austin, Texas, 1863, Feb 16.

Major C. Bloomfield  
Houston, Texas

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your official communication of the 10<sup>th</sup> February inst. requesting the privilege of purchasing from the State Penitentiary 20,000 yds. Cornaburgs, and 10,000 yds. woollens, for the Quarter Master's Department of the District of Texas.

In the 2<sup>d</sup> February inst., I received a communication from Capt. E. C. Wharton, A.D.C., &c., addressed to Maj. Gen. G. Dickinson in S. A. Genl., dated Dec. 24<sup>th</sup> 1862, and which was referred to me by command of Maj. Genl. Magruder, for 37,000 yds. Cornaburgs, and 16,500 yds. woollens.

I immediately addressed Maj. Eugene B. Pondston, enclosing him an order upon Genl. Geo. S. Brown, the Financial Agent of the State Penitentiary, a copy of which I herewith enclose, to guard against the possibility of my Letter to Major Pondston having failed to reach him.

I presume your requisition is designed to meet the case of Capt. Wharton, through the failure of my communication to reach him.

I am, Yours very respectfully,

J. M. Lubbock



Executive Department,  
Austin, 14<sup>th</sup> Feb'y, 1863.

Mr. J. Boring,

Dear Sir,

I have but time this morning to acknowledge the receipt of yours of 30<sup>th</sup> ult. It was read in the Legislature yesterday, and I sincerely trust with prompt members to act speedily on the various bills introduced for the relief of the families at home of those who are so nobly battling for the liberties of our Country and her people.

I send you a copy of my message. You will see by it I have endeavored to bring before them the absolute necessity of protecting our soldiers and their families.

I trust they will have the nerve to come up to the present requirements of the Country, regardless of the scars daily and hourly raised by a few Lawyers as to the Constitutionality of every measure necessary to sustain the Country in this her hour of greatest peril.

I am doing all I can for the Country, and particularly for the Army, and so long as I remain in office, my every energy shall be devoted to the public good.

If God spares my life, and keeps me in health when I leave my present position, I shall continue to devote my means, and my life, if needs be, to my Country.

Present me kindly to Genl. McCulloch, Judge Ferrill, and other friends.

Yours Very truly

P. M. Lubbach

Executive Department,  
Austin, Feb'y 17<sup>th</sup> 1863.

Gentlemen of the Senate &  
House of Representatives.

I have the honor to lay before you a communication received from his Excellency the President of the Confederate States.

Let me beg of you to give it that consideration to the paper which its magnitude would appear to merit.

I am, Yours Very Respectfully,  
P. M. Lubbach

Executive Department  
Austin, Texas, 1863, Feb'y 19.

Hon. R. J. Torneo  
Secretary of State  
{ Austin, Texas }

Sir,

I have this day appointed John B. Barber and James P. C. Hinner, of the County of Travis, in the State of Texas, members of the Board of Managers of the Lunatic Asylum, vice John C. Barber, dec'd, and J. H. Goodrich, resigned.

Please issue to them Commissions.

Very Respectfully,

C. M. Sutrock

Executive Department  
Austin, 21<sup>st</sup> Feb'y, 1863.

General,

Your interesting communication reached me by Expressman W. L. Porter on yesterday. I am truly gratified to know that you are progressing so rapidly in the construction of fortifications, the preparing of Boats for River defence, and so disposing of the Troops under your command as to prevent, if possible, the landing of the Abolition Forces upon our Coast.

I am pleased, General, at the compliments you bestow upon our brave officers and men. I feel assured you will ever find our Texas soldiers anxious and ready to carry out all orders emanating from you, looking to the chastisement of our enemy, and the building of the Country of so vile a people.

I was gratified that you were enabled to furnish the militia, and that they were not be required again.

I shall endeavor to get some Legislation passed in regard to deserters and stragglers from the Army.

I hope to see you soon after the adjournment of the Legislature.

In the mean time, I shall be pleased to hear from you, should anything of interest occur.

Rec'd assured of my continued desire to promote, by cooperating with you, the best interests of the Country.

I am, Yours Very Respectfully

Genl. A. C. Bankhead Major Genl  
Commdg Dist of Texas, &c, &c

C. M. Sutrock

Executive Department  
Austin, Texas, 1863, Feb 21.

Hon. C. C. Rice,  
Austin, Texas

Dear Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 20<sup>th</sup> Feb'y inst, relative to the exemption of certain parties, therein named, from military duty under my late call for 5400 men for three months' service.

In regard to the case of Messrs. Howell, Holstak, Willett, Stafford, and Morrison, citizens of the State of Texas, and County of Anderson, engaged in the manufacture of iron in said County, it will be necessary that said parties, before I can take action on their case, make a statement under oath, before some officer authorized by law to administer oaths, that they are now engaged in the manufacture of iron for the use and benefit of the public generally, and intend to continue in said business with the same objects.

In the case of Mr. Joel Fair, it will be requisite that he appear before the Chief Justice or County Clerk, and make a statement under oath, that he has entered into a contract with the Confederate Government for manufacturing shoes, and that the Messrs. Huddleston and Abbey are absolutely requisite to enable him to carry out said contract. This sworn statement, together with a certified copy of his said contract, must be transmitted to this Department; and thereupon I will exempt the parties.

I have the honor to be

Yours Very Respectfully,

P. H. Lubbock

Executive Department  
Austin, Texas, 1863, Feb'y

Colonel,

I forward you, as directed by the Legislature, the accompanying Joint Resolution.

I do so with pleasure, endorsing and approving, as I do, every word there written.

You and your command may rest assured that I will co-operate with the Legislature in every measure calculated to benefit the gallant soldiers in the field, and to make happy and comfortable their families at home.

With an earnest prayer for your safety, and that of your brave command, and that you may soon be permitted again to return to your homes and families,

am, most truly Yours

P. H. Lubbock

Cot.

Commdy.

The above is the form of the Circular Letter forwarded to every Texas Regiment now in U. S., in accordance with the instructions embodied in the Resolution transmitted: the following is the Joint Resolution.

### Joint Resolution.

Section 1. — Be it Resolved by the Legislature of the State of Texas, That the people of Texas, acknowledging with heartfelt gratitude the favor of God in the brilliant achievements of our Confederate armies, do, hereby, formally and sincerely, tender to the Officers and Privates in the military service of the Country, from the State of Texas, the thanks and praises they have so justly merited, by their self-sacrificing devotion to their country, and their many deeds of valor upon every battle-field of the Confederacy.

In the name of a gallant State and a gallant people we thank you. In the name of your mothers, your wives, and your sisters, we thank you for your gallant deeds.

You have won for yourselves imperishable renown. You have won for your State the highest honors.

Section 2. — Resolved, That while our brave troops are battling so gloriously for the dearest interests of our people, we recognize it as a sacred obligation to provide for their comfort, and to support and cherish their families at home.

Section 3. — Resolved, That the faith of the State of Texas, is hereby pledged to our soldiers in the field, that their families shall be cherished and supported during the war.

Section 4. — Resolved, That the Governor be instructed to have a copy of this Resolution transmitted to every Texas Regiment now in the service, with the request that it may be read out to every Company.

C. M. Crockett,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Geo. W. Crockett,

President of the Senate.

Approved Feb 21, 1863.

J. W. Lubbock.



Executive Department  
Austin, 28<sup>th</sup> Feb'y, 1863.

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives:

In compliance with your resolution received by me on the evening of the 20<sup>th</sup> inst., to forward to the House all the information in my possession, as Governor, or as Chairman of the Military Board, touching the State Cotton;

I respectfully submit the accompanying papers, exhibiting a statement of the amount of cotton purchased by Union, and at what price

the State also exhibits the amount of cotton sold, and disposed of, and also the amount remaining on hand.

It may be well to observe that I believe it will require all of the cotton we have on hand, and engaged, to meet our present orders coming forward; a large amount of the goods, however, which we expect to receive, will not be kept by the State, unless they should be required for the use of State Troops, but may be sold very readily to the Confederate Government for the use and comfort of our Union Soldiers in Confederate Territory, which will return that amount to the credit of the Military Board, to be used for other purposes.

The 1026 Bales in the hands of Deage, Canning & Co. a very respectable and respectable foreign house in Charleston, who have made large advances for the State, will very probably be shipped by them to Europe as the Military Board instructed us to their discretion.

Several hundred bales have been sent forward by other parties, of which sales of which have not been returned.

A large amount remains to be forwarded, awaiting transportation, which is very difficult of procurement. We shall, however, with the rising of the grass in a few weeks, be enabled to press it forward expeditiously.

I believe in no other way than by the purchase and shipping of cotton could we have obtained the provisions of war and other necessary supplies which we have brought into the State; and I further believe that through the patriotic endeavors of the Gentlemen who have assisted us in the purchase of cotton, that we have obtained it as soon as could have been done by other parties; and, that when our accounts can be closed, we will exhibit a balance sheet that will be entirely satisfactory to your Honorable Body.

I am, Gentlemen,

Yours Very Respectfully,

Wm. L. Stock



Executive Department,  
Jackson, July 23<sup>d</sup>, 1863.

Mr. James H. McPherson:

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 17<sup>th</sup> inst. in relation to the Salt Lake, and in reply to inform you that the same has been forwarded to the proper authorities.

The same has been forwarded to the proper authorities, and in reply to inform you that the same has been forwarded to the proper authorities. The same has been forwarded to the proper authorities, and in reply to inform you that the same has been forwarded to the proper authorities.

The same has been forwarded to the proper authorities, and in reply to inform you that the same has been forwarded to the proper authorities. The same has been forwarded to the proper authorities, and in reply to inform you that the same has been forwarded to the proper authorities.

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Very respectfully,

J. H. McPherson

Executive Department,  
Jackson, June 29<sup>th</sup>, 1863.

Mr. James H. McPherson

Chief of Police,

Richmond, Va.

Sir,

I am in receipt of a communication from Mr. Williams, Chief of Police, Richmond, Va., in which he informs me that the 2<sup>d</sup> Auditor would charge an amount from his office with the duty of examining into the matter pertaining to "Payne & Bell" and certain citizens of that State, and that upon a decision of the Auditor, you would pay over the funds due for the outfit (which came into the hands of the C.S.) to such parties whose claims were properly audited.

In reference to the amount that was paid by the 2<sup>d</sup> Auditor, I beg to trespass upon your time. If the parties interested by the Bureau are required to proceed to Jackson, Miss. to establish their claims, the great majority of those claims will be lost from the inability of the claimants to go to that remote place, most of them being married women, whose husbands are at the South or North.

I therefore respectfully suggest that the work of the Auditor be postponed to proceed to the town of Hades, the County seat of St. Lawrence County, in this State, and there prosecute

his examination. Very many reasons might be adduced in support of the adoption of such a course, among which the following, it is hoped, will be esteemed sufficient; —

1<sup>st</sup>. — The cattle purchased by Payne & Bro<sup>r</sup> with bounty Conf<sup>d</sup> Notes, and subsequently sold to the U. S. Government, were so purchased in all Texas and the surrounding counties.

2<sup>d</sup>. — They were increased of, perhaps, 500 different parties, most of whom are females, whose husbands are at the seat of war.

3<sup>d</sup>. — The character of proof that will, doubtless, be required by the agents, can be procured only at the scenes of the fraudulent transactions.

4<sup>th</sup>. — It would be impossible for the claimants to present themselves and their proof, at any remote place.

I trust, therefore, Sir, in justice to the brave men now in the service, and whose families, thus deprived by their devotion to their Country, of their protection, look to the U. S. and Confederate authorities to save them from loss and consequently suffering, the plan above suggested may be adopted; or some similar plan calculated to attain the same end. To require these parties to proceed to some remote place, would be equivalent to a decision against their claims.

I have the honor to be,  
Very Respectfully,  
Yours Obedt Servt.  
C. M. Lottick

Executive Department,  
Austin, Texas, Feb 26. 1863.

Gentlemen of the Senate:

I have the honor to submit to you the following appointments of Notaries Public, to which I most respectfully ask your advice and consent.

Fustin County.

J. M. Collins

Via Rufus E. Campbell.

Bastrop County.

James Nicholson

Via E. P. Petty, Capt. in U. S.

Bell County.

E. A. Wells

Via Harvey Smith.

Brewer County.

William Loof

Via Edward Miller.



Stargis County.

James L. Lusk. Vice - J. H. Lusk.  
J. H. Lusk. Vice - J. H. Lusk.  
J. H. Lusk. Vice - J. H. Lusk.

Stargis County.

James L. Lusk. Vice - J. H. Lusk.

Stargis County.

Albert Lusk. Vice - J. H. Lusk.

Stargis County.

J. H. Lusk. Vice - J. H. Lusk.

J. H. Lusk. Vice - J. H. Lusk.

Stargis County.

J. H. Lusk. Vice - J. H. Lusk.

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J. H. Lusk. Vice - J. H. Lusk.

Stargis County.

J. H. Lusk. Vice - J. H. Lusk.

Stargis County.

J. H. Lusk. Vice - J. H. Lusk.

Stargis County.

J. H. Lusk. Vice - J. H. Lusk.

Don County.

John Thomas.

Re-appointments.

Lincoln County.

W. H. Bradley.

Vice John Houghton.

Madison County.

Prince H. Butler.

Vice Robert H. Hinton, dec'd.

Refugio County.

W. Carpenter.

Vice Alfred M. Hobbs, resigned.

E. L. Rogers.

" David M. Washington.

W. E. Simberly.

Original Appointment.

San Antonio County.

William C. Carroll.

Vice Saml. C. Edwards.

H. Carroll.

" William C. Edwards.

Trinity County.

William H. Bailey.

Vice E. C. Chandler.

Joseph H. Camden.

Vice J. H. Northam.

Alexander Blackstone.

" Alexander Smith.

Water R. Bryant.

" G. J. Marsh.

Frank Harper.

A. J. Christie.

Waco County.

E. Stockton.

Vice J. H. Cordova, resign.

Webb County.

Abraham Bishop.

Vice M. H. Davis, resign from Co.

William E. Watson.

Original Appointment.

Wheeler County.

Wm. DeWitt.

Vice Thomas H. Houghton, resign.

Wilcox County.

William J. Hill.

Vice Elijah J. Chance.

W. H. Thomas.

" Andrew J. Wood, dec'd.

Bill County

John B. Wright

and E. Lawrence

Vice J. T. Radcliff

Thomas J. Murray

Very Respectfully,

J. M. Lubbock

Executive Department,

Austin, Texas, Feb 27, 1863.

Messrs. R & D. G. Mills,

Houston.

Gentlemen.

You will please deliver to Pendleton Murray Esq. the Ten U. S. Texas Indemnity Bonds, with the Coupons attached, including the July Coupon of 1862, and of January 1863, for which I hold your receipts dated June 7<sup>th</sup>, 1862, and this will be your receipt for the Bonds so returned.

Yours very Respectfully,

J. M. Lubbock

Executive Department,

Austin, Texas, Feb 26, 1863.

General,

The Hon. J. P. Smith being at home on furlough, the Legislature, of which he is a Member, was called. He attended, expecting to leave in time to get back before the expiration of his furlough.

Many of our Members are absent in the Army, and I begged of Capt. Smith to remain lest a quorum should be broken.

I trust the Military service has not suffered in consequence of his absence. He has been serving as a Legislator, and I trust this will be sufficient excuse.

Permit me to hope that he will not be censured for remaining, under the circumstances.

I have the honor to be,

Yours Very Respectfully,

To

Genl. J. M. Holmes

Little Rock,

J. M. Lubbock

Executive Department,  
Austin, Texas, March 2<sup>d</sup>, 1863.

To —  
The Hon. The County Court  
of Lampasas County.

I received your communication on Saturday, and having immediately placed it before the Committee of the Legislature on Indian Affairs, it is now before me. I will co-operate with the Legislature, and do every thing in my power to aid in protecting the frontier. If you will examine my Message, you will see I urge upon them to give you protection, at every cost. I trust they will not adjourn without making ample provision for your protection. I will most certainly approve any measure looking to that important end.

Excuse this hasty note — the Congress is waiting for it.

Yours Very Respectfully,  
A. R. Lubbock

Executive Department,  
Austin, Texas, March 3<sup>d</sup>, 1863.

Jas. M. Fennell, M. D.  
Piquin, Texas.

Dr. Sir,

Your communication under date the 1<sup>st</sup> February ult, has been received and duly noted.

My anxiety to see a State Hospital, & Agent with our Texas Troops in Virginia is great. I entreat you, therefore, to advise me immediately of the course you will adopt; and if, in your opinion, the condition of your health will preclude you from returning at once to your post, give me the necessary information, Touches, &c., in order that the party whom I may send on, may experience no difficulty in taking possession of, and controlling, the Hospital funds of which you had the distribution, &c.

Very Respectfully,  
Your Obedt. Servt.  
A. R. Lubbock



Executive Department,  
Austin, Texas, March 5<sup>th</sup>, 1863.

Members of the Senate,

I have the honor to submit to you the following appointments of Postoffice Publics, to which I most respectfully ask your advice and consent.

Fannin County.

Gideon Smith.

Vice Jefferson Perkins.

Hardin County.

William Hook.

Vice J. M. Vugent.

Henderson County.

Dr. T. F. Ladner.

Vice Robert Hodge.

Jefferson County.

Thomas Fletcher.

Vice Thomas Fuller.

A. J. Lewis.

" W. P. Herring.

Wilcox County.

W. D. Hill.

Vice James Jeffreys.

H. P. Hale.

" D. H. Davis.

Newton County.

Dr. Ford.

Vice H. G. Wilson.

Orange County.

R. B. Russell.

Vice William Meyers.

Panola County.

Simon House.

Vice Henderson Frye.

Pelley County.

Daniel Brittain.

Re-appointments

Henry L. Brooks.

Vice Richard Garbrough.

C. B. Dysart.

" L. M. Smith, Capt in C. S.

Elkanah Sanford.

" Jas. H. Ballard.

Joshua W. Hooper.

" B. E. Smith.

Pascher County.

Seymour White.

Vice Seymour White.

Wilkinson County.

John C. Black.

Vice Anderson Harrell.

James Elliott.

" Sam. Mathew.

Gentlemen of the Senate,

Executive Department,  
Austin, Texas, March 6<sup>th</sup> 1863.

I have the honor to submit to you the following appointments of Notaries Public, to which I most respectfully ask your advice and consent.

Grimes County.

L. F. Mooring

Re-appointment

Travis County.

Albert Brown

Vice A. B. Mc Gills

Very Respectfully,

S. A. Lubbock

Executive Department,  
Austin, Texas, March 7, 1863.

Gentlemen,

Permit me to introduce to you Mr. Jas. F. Torrey, who, together with his associates, have obtained a Charter during the present Session of the Legislature, authorizing them to put in operation a Cotton and Wool Factory. He visits you to make the necessary arrangements for shipping as much cotton as may be necessary for the purchase of Machinery, &c. He will also offer the products of the Establishment to the Confederate Government.

I deem every enterprise of this character of great importance to our Country, and I trust every facility in your power will be extended to these parties.

I have known Mr. Torrey intimately for years. He is an energetic, industrious, and "scientific" citizen, and I bespeak for him your kind attention.

Very Respectfully,

S. A. Lubbock

To—

Genl. J. B. Chagnier,  
Comdr. Dept. Texas, &c. &c.

Executive Department,  
Austin, Texas, March 9, 1863.

W. H. Fitzgerald Esq. —

Dear Sir, —

Enclosed, please find a paper such as you require to enable you to proceed to Quitman, Miss. without molestation, with the Report of Mr. Bryan, which is returned for the purpose of having his signature attached by him. When signed, request of him to forward it to this Department without delay.

Very Respectfully,

C. M. Lubbock

Executive Department,  
Austin, Texas, March 10, 1863.

Alonso C. Galt & Co  
Cincinnati, Ohio, or to care of,

Gentlemen,

I am in receipt of your communication of Feb 27<sup>th</sup> ult. with Roll of the Parties employed in your Land Survey.

The Legislature, in its Joint Resolution, gives the names of John Carter, James Law and David Armstrong. Send me the names of the Reg'ts to which the two former belong, and the Company of the latter.

Also the following Descriptions attached to Companies? Also, name their respective Companies and Reg'ts, and where the Reg'ts are stationed, viz; H. A. Gault, S. Collins, H. Johnson, James Wright, John B. Perkins, and J. P. Arnold.

Give me also the names of the Companies and Reg'ts, and the place where the Reg'ts are, to which the following named Parties are or were attached, naming those who have been discharged on account of disease, viz; Henry Hurrell, Jas. Ellis, John Davis, and A. Armstrong.

As John Harbrough is attached to any Company? Also, give its name and Reg't and where stationed.

Also send me the names of the Companies and Reg'ts, and where stationed, of the following named Parties, and if such, attached to any Company? Also, send the name of their Companies and Reg'ts, and where stationed, of the following named Parties, and if such, attached to any Company? Also, send the name of their Companies and Reg'ts, and where stationed.

Without this information, it is impossible for me to know whom to address in order to procure their details for such times as they may be employed by you in your Survey.

Very Respectfully,

C. M. Lubbock





Executive Department,  
Austin, Texas, March 10, 1863.

His Excellency

Joseph Brown,

Governor of Georgia,

Sir,

I have been informed that at a recent Session of the Legislature of your State, an appropriation was made to place in operation a Card Factory, that the Machinery for two large Establishments had been received, and one placed in the State Penitentiary, the other at Columbia, and that the two combined will, probably, be enabled to supply the demand for Cards of the whole Confederacy.

The people of Texas are in great want of Cards — we have but one Manufactory of Cloth in the State, viz: the Penitentiary, and four fifths of its productions are devoted to the use of the Army of the Trans-Miss. Dept., the residue for the destitute families of those in the service. Its productions are, however, insufficient for either, and the rest of the people of the State can look alone to Family labor for clothing. Without cards, they must look in vain. The supply heretofore received from Mexico is very limited, and has produced but little benefit. It was with a feeling of relief that the enterprise of your State to cover so important a want, was learned by me.

I beg to express, Sir, upon your courtesy to give me all the information in your power relative to the Establishments in question.

Will the State of Georgia be able to sell to the State of Texas an amount of Cotton and Woven Cards? If so, what quantity of each kind, at what price, when could they be delivered, and with whom should the Contract of Sale be made?

Should your enterprising State be in a position to furnish an adequate supply of the article in question, the efficiency of the Troops West of the Mississippi would be thereby very greatly increased; for the patriotic women of Texas would at once devote themselves to the work of providing clothing for our noble Troops before thinking of themselves. Their constant cry to me is for Cards, but I am unable to grant their prayer.

Trusting you will accord me an early reply.

I have the honor to be,

Very Respectfully,

Your Obedt. Servant,

P. M. La Roche

Col. James Bonstead,  
Gainesville, Texas.

Executive Department,  
Austin, Texas, March 11, 1868.

My dear Sir,

Your letter to Col. Geo. H. Bagby was handed to me the day before yesterday.

I brought the condition of the Frontier to the attention of the Committee on Frontier Protection, and urged upon them to act. They only authorized me, however, to retain the Frontier Regiment, and appropriated \$300,000 to sustain it; when, at present prices, it will require almost double that amount of money. They did not give the authority, or one dollar, to raise and support a man in addition.

I hope to prevail upon Gen. Magruder either to send men up at once, or agree to let me raise a force, and he to receive and pay it. I am now forwarding ammunition to the Frontier Line, and hope soon to have affairs in a better condition.

I am determined to do all I can for the Frontier, and hope to be in a condition to write again soon, that I have accomplished something.

Very Respectfully,  
J. R. Lubbock

Executive Department,  
Austin, Texas, March 11, 1868.

Col. J. H. Speight,  
Com'g Brigade

Dear Sir,

My attention has been called to the condition of two very young men named J. H. Abernethy and M. B. McBlain. I have read the letter written you by Judge A. W. Terrill in their behalf. I fully endorse all he says, and trust you will deal leniently with these youths, and, if possible, comply with the wishes of the Judge in the premises.

I notice that on Jan. 26<sup>th</sup>, 1868, Genl. Holmes, in General Order No. 7, in speaking of those who have deserted says, "believing that most of those left from misapprehension, ignorance or thoughtlessness, offers full pardon to all those who will rejoin their commands without delay." I think, under all the circumstances, the General has done well to issue such an order. I am for discipline in the Army, and would go far to punish desertion; yet reasonable allowances should be made for our ignorant youths, and they should not be too harshly dealt with.

I feel assured, Colonel, you will do all you

can to protect your own Texas Boys, consistently with your duties as a  
soldier and officer.

Trusting yourself and command are in good health,

I am, Yours Very Respectfully,  
P. M. Lubbock

Executive Department,  
Austin, Texas, March 12. 1863.

will be, I.L.L. Capt. J. F. Mains,  
Col. of Frontier  
Frontier Reg't.  
Montague, Texas.

Dear Sir, —

Your communication under date of  
the 11<sup>th</sup> Feby ulty, was duly received, and met with my most careful  
consideration.

I placed before the Committee on Frontier Protection, during the  
recent Session of the Legislature, the condition of the Frontier as it exists at  
present. That Body, however, only authorized me to retain in service the  
present Frontier Reg't, and appropriated but \$200,000 to sustain it, and to  
pay arrearages, when nearly double that amount will be required to support  
it at present prices. Not a man or dollar did they appropriate beyond,  
or authorize me to raise.

I am in correspondence with Genl. Magruder, and  
hope to prevail upon him to send, at once, a force to your section of the  
Country, or agree to let me raise it, he to receive and pay it. I am now  
forwarding ammunition to the Frontier line, and trust soon to see affairs  
wear a more promising aspect.

My determination is to do all I can for the  
Frontier. Thanking you warmly for your information.

I am, Very Respectfully Yours,  
P. M. Lubbock

Executive Department,  
Austin, Texas, March 16. 1863.

Surgeon H. P. Howard,  
Medical Purveyor,  
San Antonio, Texas.

Dear Sir, —

In pursuance of the promise made  
by me in my communication of the 7<sup>th</sup> Feby ulty, to advise you of the action  
of the Legislature in relation to Distilleries, I have the honor to inform you  
that that Body adjourned without enacting any Law on the subject.



It is, consequently open to you to contract for  
Alcohol, &c. with any person or persons for the Confederate Government.  
Business, growing out of the action of the  
late Legislature, has prevented me from advising you of the matter  
sooner.

Yours Very Respectfully,  
J. M. Lubbock

Executive Department,  
Austin, Texas, March 23<sup>d</sup>, 1863.

Major W. H. Peller, C. S. A. }  
Houston, Texas. }

Dear Sir,

I am in receipt of your communication,  
and am compelled to say it will not be possible for me to go to Houston  
in time to be of service to you.

I am preparing the list of troops, as re-  
quested, and will have it ready by the time of your arrival, if you  
should determine to come on to Austin. If, however, circumstances  
should prevent your visit to the Capitol, and I can do anything to  
further your views, without a personal conference, I will cheerfully  
do so, and, in that event, transmit the list of troops to you. Advise  
me at once, should you determine not to come on here.

Very Respectfully, Your Friend,  
J. M. Lubbock

Executive Department,  
Austin, March 23<sup>d</sup>, 1863.

To J. R. Lubbock, C. R. Johnson, }  
and B. H. Randolph. }

Sir,

I desire to obtain Twenty Eight of  
the State 3% Bonds for the purpose of negotiation, to pay certain  
claims due by the State to Genl. E. B. Nichols. The claims being  
such as are recognized under the Act approved April 8<sup>th</sup>, 1861, en-  
titled "An Act providing means for the payment of certain debts cre-  
ated by authority of the State Convention of the People of the State of  
Texas, and again recognized in an Act authorizing a loan and  
imposing a specific tax to meet the principal and interest thereof,  
under the provisions of the 33<sup>d</sup> Section of the 7<sup>th</sup> Article of the  
Constitution of the State". Approved April 8<sup>th</sup>, 1861, and Supplementary



to said debt

Very Respectfully,

C. H. Smith

Received from, March 25<sup>th</sup>, 1863, of J. H. Eubank,  
Governor of the State of Texas, twenty seven (27) per cent loan  
bonds of the State of Texas, for one thousand dollars each, numbered  
from 700 to 726 inclusive, bearing interest from 1<sup>st</sup> day of January, 1863,  
and one bond of same description numbered 500, bearing interest from  
October 20<sup>th</sup>, 1862, with a fractional coupon attached for 1<sup>st</sup> Jan'y,  
1863 for \$20<sup>00</sup> - Which bonds are received at par in payment of the  
following claims, viz:

|                                                                              |                    |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------|
| <u>to Citizens Bank of Tex. for</u>                                          | \$10,000.00        |
| Interest on from 1 <sup>st</sup> Feb'y 1861 to Jan'y 1, 1863,                | 1,500.00           |
| <u>to Louisiana State Bank</u>                                               | 10,000.00          |
| Int. from 15 <sup>th</sup> Feb'y, 1861 at 5% to 1 <sup>st</sup> Jan'y, 1863, | 1,627.50           |
| <u>to W. H. Linsford &amp; Co. do</u>                                        | 1,500.00           |
| Int. from 15 <sup>th</sup> Feb'y 1861 to Jan'y 1, 1863                       | 224.75             |
| <u>to Texas do</u>                                                           | 2,500.00           |
| Int. from 15 <sup>th</sup> Feb'y 1861 to Jan'y 1, 1863,                      | 450.75             |
|                                                                              | <u>\$20,020.00</u> |

All of which claims, with my authority, to make this settlement, are  
indorsed over to Gov. Eubank to be adjusted in the Comptroller's Office.

(Signed)

C. H. Smith & Co.

The bond bearing interest from Sept 20, 1862 should be \$1,700  
instead of \$15, as stated above.

No 520

Duplicate Warrants

\$20,020.00

The Governor of the State of Texas  
Has received from J. H. Eubank  
In State Warrants \$20,020.00.  
Bearing the sum of 20,020.00.  
As a credit to account of State Treasurer  
State of Tex - 5% State Bonds  
Comptroller's Office  
(Signed) C. H. Smith  
March 25<sup>th</sup> 1863

Received of J. H. Eubank on account of the State Bonds, the within  
specific sum - (Signed) C. H. Smith - Treasurer

Executive Department,  
Austin, Texas, March 23<sup>d</sup>, 1863.

Col. Thos. Carothers,  
Superintendent, State Penit.,  
Huntsville, Texas.

Dear Sir,

May. Genl. Magruder has made of me a verbal request for the use of the Penitentiary for the safe keeping of the Federal Officers, prisoners of war, some twenty in number. The General is anxious to remove them speedily from Houston, for very sufficient reasons. I have acceded to his request, provided you are satisfied the material interests of the Institution will not suffer thereby. In taking them, of course the Confederate Authorities will support and maintain them.

If you decide that you can take them, address Brig. Genl. Perry, Comdg. Sub. Mil. Dist. of Houston, who is authorized to make the necessary arrangements with you for their transfer, &c.

Very Respectfully,  
J. M. Lubbock

Executive Department,  
Austin, Texas, March 24. 1863.

Brig. Genl. W. D. R. Perry,  
Comdg. Sub. Mil. Dist. of Houston,  
Houston, Texas.

Genl.

Herewith I have the honor to transmit copy of a communication addressed by me to the Superintendent of the State Penitentiary, in reference to the Federal Officers, prisoners of war, in your Military District.

To avoid delay, I have requested that Officer to address himself to you, if, in his judgment, he decides they can be received without detriment to the Institution.

Very Respectfully,  
J. M. Lubbock



Executive Department,  
Austin, Texas, March 24<sup>th</sup> 1863.

Captain Bradley,  
San Antonio.

Dear Sir,  
Your letter for Mr. Brown reached me some days since - a constant press of business has delayed my answer. From the tenor of your letter, I infer that you are of the opinion that Mr. Brown purchased the copper from Mr. Parks (who was introduced to him by you), for the State. Such is not the case. The very morning I received your letter, Mr. Brown was starting off, so he informed me, to purchase copper. I told him of your proposition, and said to him, that if that was the copper he wanted, the Military Board would not interfere with him, so we wished to see his enterprise in manufacturing caps succeed. His factory is a private concern, altho' we had adopted him as his supplier. The State has a Cap. Factory, but Mr. Brown has no interest whatever in it, and the State has no interest in his, except that we have advanced him some money, in return for which we hope to get caps. I regret very much that there should be any misapprehension, & write to assure you, that Mr. Brown did not purchase the copper for the State, and that the State is in no way directly supplied by it. I learn that Mr. Perry did give Mr. Hanger the for some copper, fearing he would get out of material.

The Board is much obliged for your information about the Copper Refinery. We hope to commence working in a few days.

I truly regret, Captain, to hear of your many drawbacks, and sincerely trust it will be better with you after a while.

I am in hopes this letter will find you well and full of energy as of old.

Yours Friend,  
R. B. Lindsey

Executive Department,  
Austin, Texas, March 27. 1863.

His Excellency  
Jefferson Davis,  
President Conf. States &c.  
Richmond, Va.

Compelled by a paramount sense of duty, I presume to bring to your attention, and request your favorable consideration, of the measures that have been adopted by the Legislature of Texas,

for the defense of her extended Indian Frontier, the various contingents thereto, and in compliance with the expressed wish of the Legislature, to credit your acceptance, into the service of the Confederate States, of the Regiment of Mounted State Troops, organized for that purpose.

I am more fully informed than your Excellency, that the Frontier of Texas, since its existence as a State, has ever been exposed to all the horrors of a cruel and savage warfare, and that exposed as Texas, by its geographical position, with always is, to the ravages of Indian incursions, as long as a wild Indian remains the frontier, much cause for frequent recurrence of the most distressing emergencies, eliciting the intense sympathies of the whole people of the State.

While a Member of the Federal Government, Texas incessantly implored for adequate protection to the settlers of her Indian frontier, measures were adopted from time to time, by that Government, varying both in number and kind of troops, but generally fruitless in results. The numerous instances of atrocious barbarities necessarily aroused the indignation of the State, and while duly appreciating the military virtues of the American soldiers, the people urged that to the regular forces should be added, the light troops known as the "Texas Ranger", believing that personal prowess, superior horsemanship, and the skillful use of the rifle and revolver, qualities which have ever distinguished the Ranger, would, under the guidance of injuries inflicted by the savage and ruthless foe, accomplish a greater success in defending the people of that frontier, than had hitherto been obtained by the disciplined soldier alone.

Occasionally, when the feelings of the people of Texas had been outraged by Indian forays, attended by acts of more than usual atrocity, a few companies of Rangers have been called for a brief term into this service, but with the disappearance of the danger, these troops, peculiarly efficient, have been disbanded.

Texas, in uniting her destiny with her sister States of the Confederacy, committed its Government to their aid and support, to resist and to repel invasions, since authorized, the people of this noble State look to your Excellency for peace and security to the settlers of her Indian Frontier, by that system of defense which our experience has proved to them the most successful in any military field, and which is designated in "An Act to provide for the protection of the Frontier of the State of Texas," Approved Dec. 21<sup>st</sup>, 1861 (Chapter 107) in the accompanying document.

It is not for the purpose of self-indulgence, much less to merely wish, I would, remind your Excellency that Texas, without counting the cost, has bestowed upon our holy Union her sons and her treasure, sacrificed in number and amount only by her ability; but to request your Excellency that these very soldiers constituting the Indian Frontier, thus engaged and devoted, have furnished not only companies but battalions, to our enemies, which are now battling our brutal foe on

fields far distant from their frontier homes. The reasons which, in their patriotic fervor, has caused these people to respond to the call of your Excellency, to meet the enemy on other soil than that of Texas, leaving their wives and children on the frontier subject to be butchered by savages, was the implicit trust in Texas that their State would, in every exigency, promptly put forth all her energies and resources, for her own and their protection, and, consequently, for the general defense. This Texas has done, regardless of expenditure, confiding, for reimbursement, to the justice and sound policy of the Confederate States' Government in all such cases, and in the present, when, by the withdrawal of the Confederate States' Troops, the defense of the Indian Frontier has devolved exclusively and entirely upon the Regiment of Mounted State Troops.

In compliance with the Law, copies of the Act, Approved Dec. 21<sup>st</sup>, 1861, were forwarded to the Secretary of War, and to each Member of the Congressional Delegation from Texas, urging the acceptance of this Regiment into the service of the C. S., "as the most effective and economical mode of Frontier Protection", which, however, failed to command your approval.

Reposing, myself, every assurance in your good faith to remedy the evils in defense of the Frontier of Texas, and anxious to relieve the Treasury of the State from the oppression of a burden which, from right and ability, should be borne by the common Treasury of all the States of the Confederacy; on the 1<sup>st</sup> of October, 1862, I directed that the Regiment should be tendered to Brig. Genl. Hebert, commanding the Military Department of Texas (Marked (B) in accompanying Documents), which was conditionally accepted (Marked (C) acc. Doc. 2).

The Regiment was reorganized in strict compliance with the conditions prescribed by Genl. Hebert, and the result officially announced to Brig. Genl. Bee, within the limits of whose command the Regiment was stationed; but, with his acceptance, and the order detailing an officer to transfer the Regiment into the C. S. Service, was received also an order removing five Companies of the Regiment to the lower Rio Grande, leaving an Indian Frontier-line five hundred miles long, to be defended by the remaining five Companies of the Regiment, there being no C. S. Troops stationed anywhere along that Frontier (Doc. 2 marked (D), (E), (F) & (G)). Sincerely, nay anxiously desirous as I was to relieve the Treasury from a depletion that did not rightfully belong to it, and solicitous for the transfer, because I believed that, brought under the orders of the Major General commanding, increased efficiency would be obtained at a much reduced expenditure of money; yet, upon proof clear, and peremptory, of the serious difficulties that would immediately ensue upon the removal of these Companies, I was compelled to deny the transfer, unless other troops, corresponding in number, could replace this Regiment. In view of the speedy reassembling of the Legislature, which, too, had been called in extraordinary Session, I determined to refer the subject to that Body, which resulted in the passage of an Act, Approved March 6<sup>th</sup>, 1863 (Document marked (H)), removing all the restrictions imposed by the

previous Act, approved Dec. 21. 1861, with the only exception that its service should be continued on the Indian Frontier for its defence.

Under this Supplemental Act, the Regiment has again been tendered to the Major General Commanding this Military District, and by him accepted, subject to your confirmation {Document marked (I), (II) & (III)}.

Impressed with a firm conviction of the superiority of this mode of defence for the protection of the Indian Frontier, and its pre-eminent efficiency having been recognized by the people of the Frontier, and by the Legislature at its several Sessions; in a spirit the very reverse to dictation, I would invoke your Excellency to accept the service of this Regiment, and, to that extent, give the people on our Indian Frontier, in the future, from a renewal of the countless sacrifices which they have heretofore made, and the horrible consequences that accompany these Indian Raids.

I have the honor to be,

With great respect,

Your Excellency's Obedt. Servt.  
J. M. Gustafson

Executive Department,  
Austin, March 26. 1863.

Major J. A. Carroll,  
Com'dg 29<sup>th</sup> Texas Cavalry,  
Gainesville.

Dear Sir,

I received on yesterday, through the politeness of the Rev. Mr. Hamill, letters from Col. Boush and, Col. Twitty and others, in regard to our frontier troubles. I was truly delighted to learn that you were at Gainesville with four Companies of Mc Murdo's Reg't.

Genl. Magruder has assured me, that he will send a Regiment up immediately on the North Western Frontier, and has also agreed to receive a Battalion of troops to be raised in the 21<sup>st</sup> Brigade. Genl. Hudson has been authorized to raise these men, and we have requested that an Officer be sent up at once to muster them into service. I trust you will remain with your command upon our exposed and suffering frontier, until these troops can be got on the line.

I now write to Genl. Cooper on the same subject, urging him that he permit you to remain with your command until this force shall take position for the defense of our suffering people on the Frontier.

I regret to say that the Legislature did not give me a dollar for this purpose, or authorize me to raise an additional man for frontier protection;



consequently, I am forced to the necessity of doing the best I can,  
by means of action with the moderate General demanding this de-  
partment.

I have the honor to be,

Yours Very Respectfully,

E. M. Smith

Executive Department,  
Austin, March 26. 1863.

Genl. Cooper.

County Adjutant & Secretary.

I was much pleased to learn that  
you had ordered four Companies of the Texas Mounted Regiment  
under command of Capt. Carroll, to rendezvous at Grangerville, Tarrant  
County, for the purpose of affording temporary protection to our much  
exposed and suffering frontier people.

The object of this communication  
is to inform you, that Genl. Magruder, commanding this Military  
Department has assured me that, in a very short time he will have  
a Regiment on our Northern Frontier, and has also agreed with me  
to assign several Companies, in addition, to be raised for service on  
the frontier. Orders have been issued for the raising and mustering  
into service, these men; and I have every reason to believe that, in a  
few weeks, this force will be ready to protect our people, and carry  
on, if it be deemed advisable, an offensive war against our Indian  
enemies, and the miserable traitors and Jayhawkers who are inciting  
them to the butchery of our people.

You must be aware, General, of the  
large number of troops Texas has in the Confederate service, and that  
ever since the war began, she has been protecting the frontier, from  
the Red River to the Rio Grande, at her own expense. She is now  
maintaining a Regiment on that line.

I wish very much if you to permit  
Major Carroll to remain on our frontier, until such time as his com-  
mand can be relieved by the troops now being prepared for that  
purpose.

Assure you we shall use every exertion to get them in the  
field in a very short time.

Our people will ever feel thankful to you  
for coming to their relief; and let me assure you, your prompt action  
in the premises is most fully appreciated, by

Yours Very Respectfully,

E. M. Smith

Executive Department  
Austin, March 28<sup>th</sup>, 1863.

Col. James Bourland & others,

Dear Sir,

Your esteemed favor reached me by the hand of the Rev. Mr. Hamill.

Let me assure you that I have been constantly engaged endeavoring to accomplish something for your exposed Country. I urged the subject of your protection upon the proper Committee in the Legislature, time and again. They did nothing but to appropriate \$800,000 to sustain the Regiment, that is now in the service, being \$400,000 less than I required. They did not authorize me to raise another man, nor did they give me one additional dollar.

General Magruder has, however, assured me, that he will send immediately to your section of Country, 1000 men, and he has agreed to receive from me five or six Companies in addition, of which fact he notified Genl. Hudson and yourself several days ago.

I enclose you, in reply to the letter you addressed to our mutual friend Bagby, which I presume you have received, see this.

I have written Genl. Henry urging him to appoint a Mustering Officer at once to receive the Companies authorized to be raised in the 21<sup>st</sup> Brigade.

I also write to Major Carroll & Genl. Cooper, urging that the four Companies of the Missouri Reg't be permitted to remain for the protection of our people, until the force being raised can be put in the field.

I trust you will join with me in representing to Genl. Cooper the necessity of his consenting to this arrangement.

Rest assured, Colonel, I shall not spare any exertion, and spare no means, in my power, to sustain the Frontier.

Yours Very Respectfully,  
R. M. Lusk

Executive Department  
Austin, Texas, March 28, 1863.

Rev. J. W. Hamill,

Dear Sir,

I enclose upon your line by enclosing letters, as advised by you, for delivery to the proper parties, viz: Genl. Cooper, Maj. Carroll, to Col. Bourland and others. I trust they will arrive safely, and be of benefit to your people. With kindest regards,  
Yours Very Resp.  
R. M. Lusk

Executive Department  
Austin, March 28<sup>th</sup>, 1863.

Genl. B. A. Smith,  
Cassville, Ga.

Dear Sir,

I received your note a few days since, and on night before the last, Dr. Irving called to see me on the subject matter of your note.

I will most willingly do anything in my power for you or your Command, if you will point out the way. I judge, with me, to get the commanding General of this Department (Beas), to ask that General be transferred to his appointment. He has invariably informed me that he has more mounted troops than he requires: hence, unless some of those at present in the State are ordered to some other point, I fear he would not ask for a transfer of mounted men to his command.

He is at present on his way to Brownsville, and will be absent several weeks. If your own Commander, Genl. Smith would consent, I certainly will render every assistance I can, and so soon as I can communicate with Genl. Magruder, I will approach him on the subject.

I trust you are fast recovering from the very severe wound you received in so gallantly saving your Country.

Judge Davis, immediately upon his arrival here, spoke to me of your desire to be placed in duty within the State.

I am, Yours Very Respectfully,

J. P. Smith

Respect me kindly to  
Genl. Smith & family.

Executive Department  
Austin, March 30<sup>th</sup>, 1863.

Genl. R. A. Smith,

Sir,

As having been represented to me, by Mr. H. B. Kealey, that he has now a son confined in the jail at Travis, Texas, on a charge of murder, and that his health, and perhaps his life, is endangered by remaining in prison, and that John Wilson and H. B. Varley, attached to your Regiment, are important witnesses. I think under the circumstances, it may not be inconsistent with the public interest that the parties named may be furnished for a reasonable time that their testimony may be heard.

I presume Mr. Kealey will take with him all the proper legal papers which will present the case fully before you.

I am, Yours Very Respectfully,

J. P. Smith



Executive Department,  
Austin, March 30, 1863.

General,

I am in receipt of certain papers referred to me through your politeness, touching the propriety of granting permission to the family of A. J. Hamilton, formerly of this place, to leave this State and join her husband, who has deserted his Country, and allied himself to her Enemies.

I know of no charges resting upon the wife and children of Hamilton that would authorize me in prohibiting their departure from the State.

The question, I take it, must be considered purely in a military view, and unless there be in your mind some objection looking to their departure as likely to result in injury to the Country, I presume you will permit them to depart.

Circumstances might arise, should the contemplated invasion of our State take place, headed or aided by Hamilton, that his family could be held as hostages for the proper treatment of our people: but, even in this case, the Military would control and determine the necessary action.

I return the papers submitted to me, thanking you for your confidence. I shall leave the subject with you, knowing you will properly decide the question.

I am, Yours Very Respect.

J. M. Lubbock

Genl. J. Banthead Magruder,  
Comd'g Dist Texas, Arizona, &c.

Executive Department,  
Austin, March 30<sup>th</sup>, 1863.

Genl. G. Shelby,

Dear Sir,

I received your interesting, but unofficial letter, of 23<sup>rd</sup> inst, a few moments ago.

I regret that you should be compelled to work your passage with mules. I know, from experience, that a passage, so worked, is a very hard one, even over a smooth road. I trust you will have arrived safely in Brownsville, not much the worse for wear.

I expect you had a pleasant time at San Antonio. I feel assured the General enjoyed it "hugely"; - he generally does.

In regard to the Blanket transactions, should you succeed in arranging it, we would suggest that you forward the papers by the first safe opportunity, as we may need the funds.

I trust the said into Mexico with not inter-  
fere with your business in Arkansas.

In regard to your obtaining what  
specie you require, make the best arrangements you can, and the Board will  
sanction it. If you think it best to procure it from A. C. & Co., do so.

I talked with Judge Wheeler, some days since,  
about the probability of your not getting back in time for Court at  
Tyler. He said it could be arranged; and agreed with me that, as  
you had gone down on important business for the State, your return  
had better depend upon your ability to be useful by reasoning, rather  
than hurrying off, leaving your business unfinished or unaccomplished.

Let me, therefore, urge upon you to remain  
as long as you think the interests of the State require it.

Let me hear from  
you as often as convenient.

Yours friend,

J. M. Lusk

Executive Department,  
Washington, March 31st, 1868.

Sir,

Prayer Lea & others,  
Committee to examine into &  
report upon the "Unitarian"

Unitarian.

I have the honor to sub-  
mit, for your consideration, a list of letters addressed to me on the  
affairs of the Unitarian, and also some copies of letters ad-  
dressed by myself to various parties, touching the affairs of that  
institution.

Some of them may go to show you the desire I have had,  
and the amount of labor expended in endeavoring to make the Co-  
unitarian only justice to the State.

I also feel that you will examine  
the correspondence between the Editors of the Unitarian and  
myself.

With these having complaints to make against the officers  
of the management of the Unitarian, and in a public time you  
know (and about these months) and I trust the Committee will  
think it is their power to report on such a case, that the public  
interest may be secured, either by knowing what we found exists,  
or the contrary.

Yours, J. M. Lusk

Yours Very Truly

J. M. Lusk

Executive Department  
Austin, Texas, March 31<sup>st</sup>, 1873.

Com. John A. Ford,  
Capt. of Volunteers,  
Austin, Texas.

The Legislature, at its late Session, deemed it of sufficient importance to pass a Joint Resolution, requesting me, as the Executive, to endeavor to have certain parties, therein named, in C. S. Harbrough, for the purpose of making in the State Land Lottery of Texas, certain lots established at Cisolville, Williamson County, Texas, the parol to continue "so long as they shall continue to be employed in said Lottery, and the concern shall turn out a reasonable number of cards." In addition to the parties so named, the Messrs. Cabant & Co. have been engaged and working in their said establishment at Card making; the following Compositors, parolled there to work, viz: J. H. Overton, W. Robinson, J. Johnson, John N. Perkins, John W. Moore, H. Harrell, and James K. Smith. The Compositors are of great interest to the cause in which we are engaged, and I submit you to Harbrough and the above named parties, for the purpose, and subject to the conditions embraced in the Joint Resolution as recited in the preceding paragraph.

John Harbrough and Chas. Johnson, likewise in their employ, are both liable to conscription, but have not up to this time, been recruited. I make the request that in the manner parolled, after recruitment.

The Messrs. Cabant & Co. have made a statement to me, under oath, that the above named parties are so employed by them - that they are necessary to carry on the business of the Factory, and that they can make, to that house, one pair of cards per day. Trusting you will recognize in the propriety and importance of paroling the above parties.

I have the honor to be,  
Your Obedt. Servant,  
Wm. H. T. H. H.

Handwritten header text at the top right of the page.

Handwritten notes or a small sketch in the upper left margin.

Main body of handwritten text, consisting of several paragraphs. The handwriting is cursive and somewhat faded.



Very Respectfully,  
Your Obedt Servt.

J. W. Lusk

P.S.

The Citizens of Lubbock Tex. have made to me a statement under oath, that the parties above named, among others, are necessary to carry on the business of the Territory - and that they are doing no other employ.

Executive Department,  
Austin, Texas, April 1. 1863.

Genl. Joseph Johnston.

Tullahoma, Tenn.

General,

The Legislature, at its recent session, passed the enclosed Joint Resolution. Upon examination you will perceive, that it has thereby requested to obtain, if possible, the paroling of certain parties specially named, for the purpose of working in the Sander Card Factory of Messrs. Eubank & Co., established at Cribwell, Williamson County, Texas, as also, all other hands they may employ in their said factory.

There is but one of the hands employed by those Gentlemen named in the Resolution, viz: David Thompson, of Col. 2nd Regt. Texas Infy, of Fort Worth, who, the party being a conscript, and attached to no company of said Regt.

I am convinced, General, you are fully alive to the importance to be obtained by an establishment such as the present in the furnishing of the means to enable the patriotic women of Texas to make up clothing for our troops in Arkansas and in Texas. The enemy in the Texas, since Sept. have been much sufferers for the want of clothing, and upon the several occasions of this Genl. Walker, I believe, at his departure the whole of the woolen and cotton goods burned up by the only manufacturing in Texas, viz: the State Machinery, for the use of the army in Arkansas, with the exception of a sufficiency of cotton cloth for the independent families of those in the service. This however, proved insufficient, and the women of Texas are praying for arms to make the arms of our troops and suffering troops. The people of the State, now are sadly suffering for clothing, and yet, they are fully subjected to the exactions upon to the manufactured cloth of their State Machinery, and are anxious to obtain land - and to the subjects furnished by such legislation. The Lubbock Citizens have been interfering with these hands in aid by the authorities, in permitting them to employ the skilled workmen necessary to the efficiency of the service, who being soldiers, are under their control.

The Government of the Province of the ...  
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I have the honor to be, Sir,  
Very Respectfully,  
Your Obedient Servant,  
Wm. M. ...

Executive Department,  
Austin, Texas, April 1, 1889.

Reverend Father,  
Caretaker, ... ..

I beg to acknowledge the  
receipt of your Report under date of the 27th inst. as to the number of  
lands involved in your ... ..  
... ..  
... ..

There is no possibility of  
... ..  
... ..  
... ..

... ..  
... ..  
... ..

Very Respectfully,  
Wm. M. ...



Dear Sir,

J. H. Rogers and Co.,  
Philadelphia, Penna.

Philadelphia, Penna. April 1.

Dear Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 27th inst. in relation to your order for a quantity of the same.

I have the honor to inform you that the same has been forwarded to you by express of the 29th inst. and will reach you in a few days.

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Very Respectfully,  
J. H. Rogers

Account of the  
Boston Fair, 1842, April 2.

Dear Sir,  
I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 21st inst.

and in reply to inform you that the same has been forwarded to the proper authorities for their consideration. I am, Sir, very truly, Sir, your obedient servant.

Yours faithfully,  
J. W. Alden

Enclosed for you are the following documents, which I have been instructed to forward to you.

I have also the honor to inform you that the same have been forwarded to the proper authorities for their consideration. I am, Sir, very truly, Sir, your obedient servant.

I have the honor to inform you that the same have been forwarded to the proper authorities for their consideration. I am, Sir, very truly, Sir, your obedient servant.

Yours faithfully,  
J. W. Alden



position to give the views of the Executive

I have the honor to be,  
Yours Very Respectfully

Wm. A. Rusk

Executive Department,  
Austin, Texas, April 3, 1863.

Hon. R. L. Jones,  
Secretary of State,  
Austin, Texas.

Dear Sir,

I have this day appointed Frank Brown Esq. of the City of Austin, County of Travis, State of Texas, one of the Board of Trustees of the State Blind Asylum, and Dr. McPhail removed from the same.

Please give him the requisite commission.

Very Respectfully,

Wm. A. Rusk

Executive Department,  
Austin, Texas, April 4, 1863.

Messrs. Catron & Co.

Information. Herewith I transmit for your communication from John S. Ford, Colonel & Comdr. of Volunteers, enclosing certain parties employed by you in your Card Agency.

It says of the men in your service, employed by the Military Authorities, do not prefer their duty, and perform it diligently, and to the best of their ability, it is necessary that you then notify the Vol. Comdr. of the same, and also when any of them may be discharged.

Very Respectfully,  
Wm. A. Rusk



Executive Department  
Austin, Texas, April 4, 1863.

Major W. H. Peters,

Fort Hunt, North River,

Waco, Texas.

Dear Sir,

I regret that the state of your health is such as to deter you from undertaking a journey to the Capitol, and discussing, in a personal interview, every detail and intricacy than is possible in letters the project of placing a Division of Texas in the grand Army of Virginia. Texas has been so well represented, and her past reputation so nobly sustained, and her present so greatly enhanced by the distinguished actions of the handful of her sons in that Army, that it is common with you all, now anxious to see our State better represented, in respect of numbers, than at present.

I know of nothing, at this time, that would impair the momentum of our force there, by detaching a sufficient number of Regiments from the Army of Arkansas, where the bulk of the Texas Troops are serving, unless in the case of the removal in chief of the Texas Militia, which, as interfering with our plans. I am, however, ignorant of his plans, and cannot, therefore, decide whether he would oppose such a draft from his effective force, at the opening of the campaign, or not. I think the best and, possibly, the safest plan to follow (based, of course, upon the report from the Texas) would be, to detain in Virginia the Texas Regiments to take up Arkansas Troop and reported to have been sent by the Editor to Arkansas, or to some point on the Virginia line, for exchange. These Regiments are seven in number, and among the best organized and disciplined of the Texas Militia. I think your Brigade would have no cause to shrink to find themselves in the same division with them. For two more Texas Regiments to complete the number required, your own suggestion appears feasible, viz: to withdraw two from Arkansas, or from East of the Ohio River, and replace them with an equal number of Arkansas Regiments, or Regiments from the State from which one Texas might be withdrawn. If the project were now actively pushed, I think the probabilities are (estimated, as it is, by the Genl. in Chief of the Army of Virginia, and the former opposition of our Congressional Delegation withdrawn), the end sought would be attained. I personally see no reason to oppose it, nor shall I interfere in objection; on the contrary, it will give me pleasure, and be in accordance with my own wishes, to see the project all in my power.

As to the volunteers, there are none at the camp in this neighborhood, and no hope in the State to make it a considerable force to take them up. Besides, I think you would much rather see the old Regiments of your Brigade filled up with volunteers.

I have written on this subject fully and at length to Col. Hays, upon his forwarding to me the letter of Genl. Lee for me.

sufficient to make up two full Brigades of Texans. I then threw out the suggestion that the troops required should be withdrawn from Arkansas.

In November last, I replied to yours of the 10<sup>th</sup> October, 1862, which I fear you failed to receive, and I enclose, therefore a copy, which embodies my views, as given to the President, on the same matter.

In respect to your personal matter, I with pleasure enclose you a letter to the President, and you know it is no mere empty words, in saying, that I sincerely trust it may have sufficient weight to prove successful.

Enclosed you will find the list of Texas Troops in Confederate Service — It is made up from all the accessible data, and, as it is, is very imperfect.

That your health may be wholly restored before your return, and your views, private as well as public, prove entirely successful, and that you may be finally restored to us in safety, clothed with the honors your conduct has so justly merited, is my earnest prayer.

Truly Your Friend,  
W. M. Whitlock

Executive Department,  
Austin, Texas, 1863, April 9.

Genl J. Bankhead Magruder,  
Comdg. Dept. of Texas, &c. &c.

General,

The bearers of this letter, Messrs. Lindsey Carson, J. M. Carter, W. P. Ewing and D. H. Newell, of this State, are engaged in importing Machinery for carding, spinning and weaving cotton, and woollen cloth, the Machinery to be delivered at Matamoras, and for which they have already contracted (I enclose copy of contract), to be paid for in cotton delivered at that place.

To ensure the execution of the contract, one of the contracting parties deposited money equal to one half the estimated cost of the Machinery. They propose to put the Machinery in operation on the San Marcos, in Texas: the cost of the Machinery delivered at San Marcos, it is supposed will amount to \$20,000, to cover which, with the cost of the transportation of the cotton, would require about 300 bales.

The above named Gentlemen are anxious to procure of you permission to pass with that amount of cotton to Matamoras.

Every enterprise of this character I deem of great importance to the Country, and I trust you will afford these parties every facility in your power towards the consummation of their undertaking.

Very Respectfully,



To Messrs.

Executive Department,  
Austin, Texas, 1863, April 11.

E. Armstrong Jr., Simpson Benson,  
John Armstrong & others, Citizens of  
Wise, Parker and Jack Counties, Texas.

Gentlemen,

Your Petition under date of the 28<sup>th</sup> February last, came to hand only this morning. The situation of the N. Western Frontier has for long engaged my anxious attention; and was prominently brought by me before the Committee on Frontier Protection during the recent Session of the Legislature. That Body, however, adjourned without authorizing me to raise a man, or appropriating an dollar for the protection of the Frontier, beyond that for the Frontier Regiment. Without subsistence for the men, I could not call them out. My sole recourse was to induce the General in Chief of the Department of Texas, to send to the bleeding Frontier a force, which, with the present Frontier Regiment, would afford adequate protection. The General promptly responded to my urgent request by authorizing Brig. Genl. Hudson to raise 4 or 5 Companies for Frontier service, and ordering to the Red River line the Mounted Reg't of Col. Phillips. Major Carroll, with four Companies of the 11<sup>th</sup> Reg't of Cavalry, in the mean time had been sent to Cook County by Genl. Cooper, of the Indian Department, and I have written to that General, urging him to permit Major Carroll to retain his station until the arrival of the Troops ordered there by Genl. Magruder. With these forces I think we may reasonably expect the depredations and atrocities perpetrated along that line of Frontier, will not only be checked, but the Indians, Jay-Hawkers, &c. pursued, and so cut up as to cumber them of their raids.

The Frontier Regiment has been reorganized, and Col. Mc Cord has proceeded to Head Quarters.

It is believed the Regiment is in good working order, and able to render effective service.

The Reg't of Col. Phillips may be expected on the line by the middle of the month.

The Regiment of the State has heretofore labored under many disadvantages, from the difficulty experienced in procuring for it the necessary supplies, forage, &c., especially during the winter. Spring has now opened, and they are supplied with forage; they are now in a condition to effect more than circumstances previously permitted.

Very Respectfully,

Your Obedt. Servt.

J. R. Lubbock

Executive Department,  
Austin, Texas, April 13, 1863.

Brig. Genl. W. R. Scurry,  
Com'dg East, Sub. Mib. Dist. Texas,  
Houston, Texas.

General,

I am this morning in receipt of a communication from Maj. Genl. Magruder, Com'dg Dist. of Texas, &c., (a copy of which I enclose) in answer to mine of the 31<sup>st</sup> ult. declining to transfer the State Frontier Reg't upon the conditions proposed by him. I also enclose copy of the Major General's reply

to my tender of the said Regiment.

These documents will inform you of the present relation of the "Frontier Regiment" to the Confederate Government, a knowledge of which the General in Chief of this District desired me to communicate to you, in order that you might act understandingly, and in concert with me.

I have the honor, Genl., to be,

Yours most Respectfully,

J. M. Lubbock

Executive Department,  
Austin, Texas, April 14, 1863.

John L. Ford Esq.  
Col. Com'dg of Transcripts, &c.  
Austin, Texas.

Colonel,

By direction of his Excellency the Governor, I have the honor to transmit copy of a letter this morning received at this Department from the Chief Justice of Marion County, in relation to the enrollment by the enrolling officer, of John B. Ligon, the Assessor and Collector of that County.

It has hitherto been his conviction, that under and by virtue of the first Paragraph of the 1<sup>st</sup> Section of the Exemption Act of the Confederate Congress, Assessors and Collectors were exempt from conscription, as "Executive Officers" of the State Government.

If you place the same construction upon the above paragraph, his Excellency respectfully urges that you promptly instruct the Enrolling Officer in question to exempt the above named State Officer, that the interests of the State may not suffer.

If, on the contrary, you entertain doubt as to the liability of such officers of the State to conscription, he begs you will grant a furlough to Mr. Ligon until such time as he can close up his business as Assessor and

Collector, in order that the State suffer no detriment.

I have the honor to be,  
Your very Obedt. Servt.

James Paul,

Phys. Secy.

J. M. Lubbock

Executive Department,

Austin, Texas, 1863, April 16.

Mr. R. W. Lundy,

Richmond, Va.

Dear Sir,

I am in receipt of a communication from Mr. J. M. Kennell, Hospital Agent of the State of Texas, for the Texas troops in Virginia, under date of March 8<sup>th</sup>, 1863, in which he advises that, previous to leaving Virginia, he, by a Letter of Attorney, constituted you his Agent during his absence, investing you with power to draw money from the Farmer's Bank at Richmond, Va., so as for the benefit of the Texas Brigade Hospital in said State, as needed, &c.

I am very solicitous in regard to the efficient working of the Hospital, and respectfully beg of you, Sir, as the Agent of Mr. Kennell, whose state of health precludes his immediate return, to transmit, at the earliest practicable moment, a Report both to me and the Comptroller of the State, in accordance with the law under which Mr. Kennell was appointed, and the Instructions furnished him.

I beg, particularly, to direct your attention to the following provision of the said Law: "Section 5. That the agents appointed under the provisions of this Act, shall keep a regular account of the monies received and expended by them for the relief of the sick and wounded, and make monthly Reports of the same, under oath, to the Comptroller of the State, setting forth the names of the persons relieved, his place of residence, when at home, and the Company to which he belongs."

In your Report to the Comptroller, of your disbursements, &c., endeavor much to accompany it, if practicable to obtain them.

I would be obliged, too, if in your Report to me, you will advise me what effect the Law concerning the soldiers' rations, in Hospital, at one dollar per day, has; and whether or not it will render unnecessary any further disbursements by the State in support of the Hospital.

If the continued ill health of Mr. Kennell should prevent a resumption of his duties, will the interests of the Hospital demand the presence of another agent?

I trust, Sir, you will pardon my importunity in urging you to transmit to me a full and careful Report of your

labors as the agent of Mr. Fennell, and the conditions of the Hospital under your care. The sick and wounded soldiers of the Texas Brigade have established themselves in the hearts of the people of Texas; and from solicitors to have every attention and comfort bestowed upon them their situation may demand.

J. M. Lattock

Circular Department  
Austin, Texas, April 10. 1863.

Brig. Genl. J. B. Robertson,  
Richmond, Va.

Dear Sir,

I am in receipt of a communication from Dr. J. M. Fennell, the State Hospital Agent for Virginia, in which he states that the present condition of his health is such as prevents him from making any particular time for his return to his duties. He also informs me that before his departure from Virginia, he gave Mr. R. M. Lindsay a Power of Attorney, to draw upon the Hospital Fund deposited in the Farmers Bank at Richmond, to use for the benefit of the sick and wounded of your Brigade, and constituted him his Agent during his absence.

Will you be so good as to advise me if you have collected and deposited in the Farmers Bank, the \$1833<sup>33</sup>/<sub>100</sub> left in the hands of Col. Foster?

A fine that should Dr. Fennell be unable to return, much difficulty will be experienced in procuring a suitable person as his successor: this difficulty has been already felt, when, in view of the continued indisposition of Dr. Fennell, I sought to find an efficient Agent.

What effect is the law likely to have, which commutes the soldiers' rations, in Hospital, at one dollar per day? Will this be sufficient to provide Patients with the requisite comforts, &c., without having recourse to the State Hospital Fund?

I beg you will endeavor to find time to inform me fully of the condition of things of and concerning the Hospital since the departure of Dr. Fennell; and if the interests of the sick and wounded demand the presence of a permanent Texas agent, trusting yourself and the men of your Brigade in the enjoyment of health.

I am, General,

Yours most truly,

J. M. Lattock



Conscription Department,  
Austin, Texas, 1863, April 16.

John L. Ford, Esq.  
Col. & Comdr. of Conscripts  
Austin, Texas.

Colonel,

Permit me to direct your attention to the 1<sup>st</sup> Section of the Act of the late Legislature of Texas, entitled "an Act to amend the 2<sup>d</sup> Section of, and supplementary to, an Act to perfect the organization of the State Troops, and place the same on a war footing," approved Dec 25<sup>th</sup>, 1861, a copy of which act is on file in your office.

That Section exempts from Militia duty, all State and County Officers, except constables, coroners, Justices of the Peace and Notaries Public.

The Exemption Law of the Confederate Congress (1<sup>st</sup> Paragraph, 1<sup>st</sup> Section) exempts from conscription the Officers Judicial and Executive of the State Government, — except such State Officers as the several States may have declared, or may hereafter declare by law to be liable to Militia duty.

Hence, all State Officers, not declared by law to be liable to Militia duty, it is fair to conclude are exempt from conscription.

I am induced thus particularly to direct your attention to this matter, for the reason that since my communication of the 14<sup>th</sup> inst., another letter has reached me from Mr. Samuel Bonham, County Surveyor of Grayson County, informing me that there seems to be a doubt with the enrolling officers of that County whether his office exempts him or not. Mr. Bonham frankly admits he was liable to conscription at the time of his election; and although in the opinion the action of the people in electing him did not remove that liability, yet, if you determine that a party holding such office is exempt, it is not subject to conscription at the time of his election, I think it would be good policy to yield to the selection made by the people, and forgive Mr. Bonham for the time he shall continue to exercise the duties of his office.

It appears to me, the word "executive", in the Exemption Act, is intended to include those officers who, in the strict legal acceptation of the term, are called ministerial. Were it otherwise, it would embrace but the Governors of the several States.

Hoping to hear from you at your earliest convenience,

I have the honor to be,  
Yours Very Respectfully,  
C. M. Lusk



1. *Chrysomelidae* - *Chrysomelidae*  
 2. *Chrysomelidae* - *Chrysomelidae* 17%

On the 1st of Feb.  
 1862, the following  
 persons were present.

*[Faint handwritten notes at the bottom of the page]*

There are, it is believed, many persons in the Army capable of performing military duty, who have taken the oath under some, before Massachusetts, others, before controlling officers, contrary to the requirements of the Act of Congress, which renders it obligatory upon such soldiers to join and subscribe the same before some officer of the State of Massachusetts or its dependencies, authorized by law to administer oaths. Others, again, have never taken the prescribed oath.

In the two former cases of cases, the work so taken is  
a nullity; and they should be annulled, and forced, if they refuse to  
cede, to take their universal the salt away. We would thus bring these  
particulars under the operation of the enclosed law, and subject them to  
its benefits.

The same source, if they both work same.

The investments of these claims, also for years, have been protected and protected by the State, as a party bases that there every effort possible should be made to bring them under the operation of the State Law.

Could not some plan be adopted by which the State Department could be furnished with a list of those who have taken the Oath and within the State?

Sept 2 1881 night 1200 after 10.  
 level of water.

I have the honor, &c., to say,  
Yours very Resp. ally,  
Wm. B. Woodcock



Executive Department  
Austin, Texas, April 18, 1868.

Mr. General Sterling Price, New Madrid, Mo., and  
Mr. John R. Webb, having made known to me that they are unable  
to obtain indispensable supplies for their families - that they have  
no husbands at home to provide for their wants, and, independently,  
desire to send a son, son-in-law, or son, to Providence, for  
the purpose of obtaining the advice so much needed.

I have therefore  
here to request that all Confederate and State Officers with permission  
the wagon and team of Mr. Sterling Price and her necessities, to  
pass to Providence, and return without interruption.

I am well  
aware of the situation of Mr. Price, and request accordingly that,  
in consequence of the demands upon the Government for army pur-  
poses, and the supplying of the indigent families of soldiers in the  
vicinity, that I would not give an order in her behalf.

Her husband  
is most gallantly fighting the battles of our country, and it is  
every officer, soldier and citizen in Texas, with me and comfort  
for whenever in their power.

P. M. Lubbock

Executive Department  
Austin, Texas, 1868, April 20.

Brig. Genl. W. R. Searcy,  
Comd'g Dist. No. 2, City of Texas,  
Houston, Texas.

I have the honor to acknow-  
ledge the receipt of your communication of the 10th April inst., and  
in reply to state, that I addressed you a letter, in re-  
sponse to the Federal Proclamation of war being declared on the State of  
Mississippi, on the 24th March inst. and with a copy of my in-  
structions on this subject to all military and naval authorities of  
this Government, under date of the 24th of same month, copies of  
which are being sent to you.

I have again, by some mail, to  
Mr. Garretts, directing him to communicate with you with relation  
to the same, and have never heard from him since.  
I am, Sir, very respectfully,  
Yours truly,  
P. M. Lubbock

Executive Department,  
Austin, Texas, April 20.

Mr. Geo. W. Harris,  
Capt. State Army,  
San Antonio, Texas.

I am this morning in the receipt of a communication from Major Genl. Henry, Comdg. 4th Div. (General) at Texas, asking if "I can make any suggestion about removing the 'Texas' Garrison, Houston, into the 'Texas' Penitentiary?"

and also in receipt of the 25th of March last, and to Genl. Henry the enclosed, long, recommending him with my action on the premises, in accordance with my letter of March 25.

I beg you to act promptly in this matter, and to communicate your determination to Brig. Genl. Henry.

I leave my communications to the General and yourself, have misgivings.

I would not be informed of the conclusion at which you may arrive.

Very respectfully,  
Wm. H. Welch

Executive Department,  
Austin, Texas, April 18, 1863.

Mr. H. Harris, et al.  
State Troop Agent,  
Little Rock, Ark.

I am in receipt of your report in the form of the 25th act.

The details you give of the condition of the prisoners, are deplorable indeed; and I understand you will act soon upon these details such a state of things continues, and when the restoration of the prisoners of our poor fellows depends, evidently, upon your executive action in their behalf.

It is with more at length by Mr. H. Harris, my object in communicating with you now is, to urge you not to abandon our suffering soldiers, but to continue your exertions in their favor, despite every obstacle which may be thrown in your way.

Yours most truly,  
Wm. H. Welch

Executive Department,  
Austin, Texas, April 20, 1863.

Col. L. U. Washburn,  
Adj. & Insp. Genl.  
Austin, Texas.

Col.

I have this day appointed Charles  
P. Freeman Esq. of the City of Austin, Commissary of Subsistence of  
the Tenth Regiment of the State of Texas, where Capt. John H.  
Pence, resigned.

You will please to issue a commission as such, upon  
the recording the requisite bond.

Very Respectfully,

Your Obedt Servt.

R. M. Lusk

Executive Department,  
Austin, Texas, April 22<sup>d</sup>, 1863.

The bearer of this paper, Capt. R. Sloane, a resi-  
dent of Stephens County, desires to visit Brownsville, and may wish  
to pass to Matamoros, for the purpose of procuring spun cotton, cotton  
seed, ammunition, and other articles, very much needed by the people  
in his section of the State. He has been fully endorsed by the Chief  
Justice of the County of Stephens, and I hereby request all persons  
to permit him to prosecute his journey without interruption, that  
he may bring into the country the supplies so much needed.

Very Respectfully,

R. M. Lusk

Executive Department,  
Austin, Texas, 1863. April 22.

Hon. Geo. C. Barney,  
Texas.

Dear Sir,

I take pleasure in transmitting  
you copy of a communication this morning received from Major  
William C. F. Commissary of Subsistence, Brownsville, Texas, in relation  
to the claims of our citizens against Hynes & Bro., which I trust you  
will endeavor to communicate to those interested. The delay is  
much to be regretted; but it resulted, necessarily, from the transfe-  
rence of their claims on the U. S. to their parties, at the time of  
their arrest.

Very Respectfully,

R. M. Lusk

Executive Department,  
Austin, Texas, 1863, April 27.

Brig. Genl. J. B. Magruder,  
Comdg. Mil. Dist. Texas, &c.

General,

I have the honor to transmit, herewith, copy of a communication from Brig. Genl. J. B. Robertson, Comdg. the Texas Brigade in Virginia.

I know not how to further his views, but by placing his letter before you for your consideration.

I doubt not, General, you, with me, would gladly see a Brigade so distinguished fill up its thinned ranks, and take the field in the approaching campaign with numbers such as would give them some chance of rendering efficient service. It is a subject, however, which I must leave wholly to your judgment to decide.

Very Respectfully,

Your Obedt. Servt.

R. M. Lubbock

Executive Department,  
Austin, Texas, 1863, April 28.

Col. John L. Ford,  
Supt. of Conscripts,  
Austin, Texas.

Colonel,

I am in receipt of a communication from Col. B. H. Bassett, of Brenham, one of my Aids de Camps, advising me that the Enrolling Officer in his County entertains doubts as to his liability to be conscripted, the Colonel being under 45 years of age. The Law Empowers me to appoint six such officers, although I have never had more than five. Two of this number have resigned, and are in the Confederate Service; while two of the remaining three are above forty five years of age. While not seeking in this communication to raise the question of his being exempt as forming part of the staff of the Executive, I will state simply, that I have, on several occasions, been compelled to call the Colonel into service, when he has ever proved efficient, and been of much service to me; and, it is impossible to say, at what moment his abilities may be again required by me. I beg of you, Colonel, that you exempt him for such time as he shall continue to hold the position of A. C. to me, and that you notify me of your action in a shape similar to your reply in the case of Col. Asa H. Warner.

Very Respectfully,

R. M. Lubbock



Executive Department  
Austin, Texas, 1863, Apr. 29.

To

Brig. Genl. J. B. Robertson,  
Comdg Texas Brigade,  
Richmond, Va.

Dear Sir,

I am in receipt of your communication of March 25<sup>th</sup>, 1863, relative to the raising of Sharpshooters, to be attached to your Brigade.

The force in Texas is so manifestly insufficient for the protection of the extensive coast line, the line of the Rio Grande, and the Frontier; that, with a strong desire to see your views crowned with success, I experienced much embarrassment in approaching Genl. Magruder on the subject, and a delicacy in asking the order you solicit. Under the circumstances, I deemed it best to lay before him a copy of your letter, and leave the matter with him, without a special request on my part. I enclose copy of my letter to the General. Nothing would gratify me more than to be assured your Brigade would take the field, on the opening of the campaign, with its ranks recruited to the full war standard. I see it reported in the papers that the Troops taken at Arkansas Post have been attached to Genl. Lee's Army. If this be so, you will, without doubt, succeed in obtaining your Sharpshooters without looking elsewhere.

That Providence may preserve you and your noble Brigade in the severe campaign now approaching, and enable you to add new lustre to our arms, is the prayer, General, of—

Yours most truly,  
G. M. Lubbock

Executive Department  
Austin, Texas, 1863, Apr. 30.

To

Maj. Genl. J. B. Magruder,  
Comdg Dist of Texas, &c.  
Brownsville, Texas.

Genl.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 21<sup>st</sup> April inst., wherein you request me to appoint, without delay, a Commissioner under the late Impressment Act of Congress. I would gladly do so, did the law authorize me so to do before requested

I respectfully direct your attention to the Proviso of Section 5 of said Act, as well as to that section generally. The two Commissioners must act in conjunction, and they together constitute a Board to fix upon the prices to be paid by the Government, &c. One cannot act alone. I have not yet been notified of the appointment of a Commissioner for Texas by the President. As soon as I am in a situation to act, under the law, I will move promptly.

Very Respectfully,  
Your Obedt Servt,  
J. M. McKee

Executive Department  
Austin, Texas, 1863, Apr. 30.

Messrs. Catank & Co.  
Cincinatti, Texas.

Gentlemen,

Yours of the 25<sup>th</sup> Inst. was received this morning.

From the information furnished this Department by your Firm, it was necessary to apply to the General Comdg. the Trans-Miss. Dept. for the furlough of Curtis and Shaw, and to Genl. Joseph E. Johnston, at Tallahassee, Tennessee, for the furlough of David Armstrong.

Some time must necessarily elapse before an answer can be received to the latter application, and one may be soon reasonably looked for to the former.

In the meantime, all that is requisite has been done, you had better advise the parties to be patient, and diligent in their business.

Very Respectfully,  
J. M. McKee



Executive Department  
Austin, Texas, 1863, May 24.

Hon. John M. Reagan,  
Post Master General,  
Richmond, Va.

Dear Sir,

On the 27<sup>th</sup> of January, 1863, I appointed Mr. Penwell of this State, State Hospital Agent for the Texas Troops in Virginia. Upon his return home, Mr. Penwell was sent on as his successor, who, in November, 1862, established a Hospital at Richmond for the exclusive benefit of sick and wounded Texas soldiers. Ill health, unhappily, compelled this gentleman to relinquish his sphere of usefulness, and return to Texas; but, before leaving Virginia, he, by power of Attorney, appointed Mr. R. M. Lundy his Agent, who has now charge of the State Hospital. From information received by me, it appears the latter gentleman is not such as can be approved of. Capt. Walsh, of the 4<sup>th</sup> Texas, has recommended for the place, Mr. W. H. Thomas, of Richmond, Va, well known to the officers of the Texas Brigade.

I beg you to look to this matter; and if satisfied that Mr. Thomas will be approved of by Genl. Robertson and the officers of the Brigade, and he will accept the appointment, let it be conferred upon him. If he declines, or should he be not deemed a proper party for the position, be good enough to consult with the officers of the Brigade, and select some suitable person to take charge of the Hospital as the Agent of the State.

I dislike to trouble you, but it is unavoidable, as I can have the matter attended to, properly, in no other way.

Be kind enough to write me as soon as possible. Enclose a Letter for Mr. Lundy, which will be delivered upon the appointment of the new Agent.

When the party has been selected, have him to execute a Bond in accordance with the requirements of the Act of January 8. 1862, Laws of the 9<sup>th</sup> Legislature, pages 31 and 38. Enclose the conditions of the Bond on a slip of paper. I do not know what amount may now be in the hands of Mr. Lundy, but the sum in which the Agent is bound should be sufficient to cover any amount the necessities of the Hospital may hereafter require me to transmit, say \$20,000. A copy of the Bond had better be kept by you, in case the original, transmitted to this Department, should fail to reach its destination; and it should be duly certified. Duplicate receipts should also be taken for the amount of money turned over by Mr. Lundy. Documents marked (A) (B) & (C) are for the Agent you may select. They explain themselves.

Enclose also a letter for Genl. Robertson, on the same subject.

In giving this matter your attention, your kindness will be duly appreciated by, Judge.

Your friend,  
W. B. Eastwick

Executive Department,  
Austin, Texas, 1863, May 4.

To

Richmond, Va

Sir,

Under and by virtue of the 2<sup>d</sup> Section of "An Act to create a Hospital Fund for the benefit of the sick and wounded soldiers of the State of Texas in the Confederate Army", Approved January 8. 1862, I have appointed you an Agent for the distribution and application of portions of the Hospital Fund, provided for by the terms of the above recited Act.

Before entering upon the duties of your office, you will execute and transmit to this Department, by the earliest and safest opportunity, the accompanying Bond; and, thereupon, you will present the accompanying order (marked A), to Mr. R. W. Lundy, who will turn over to you the funds deposited by the late State Hospital Agent, Mr. J. W. Fennell, in the Farmers Bank, at Richmond, Virginia, amounting to the sum of \$9648<sup>50</sup>/<sub>100</sub>, or so much of said sum as may there remain deposited, undistributed and unapplied by Mr. R. W. Lundy, as Agent of Mr. J. W. Fennell. Should Brig. Genl. J. B. Robertson, Com'dg the Texas Brigade in the Army of Virginia, have deposited in the aforementioned Bank the sum of \$1853<sup>33</sup>/<sub>100</sub>, and if the same be subject to the control of Mr. Lundy, as is probable, that sum of money will be turned over to you by Mr. Lundy, by virtue of the above mentioned order (marked A). If the money has not been so deposited, the enclosed Draft, (marked B) will enable you to control it.

The said Funds are placed in your hands for distribution and application among the sick and wounded soldiers of the State of Texas in the Army of the Confederate States now in the State of Virginia, according to the terms and provisions of the Act aforesaid.

You will, from time to time, make to this Department, full and accurate Reports as to the manner in which you have performed your duty, the extent of your work, and the progress you have made.

You will, also, make monthly Reports to the Comptroller of the State of Texas, always bearing in mind the following provisions of the Law: "Section 5. That the Agents appointed under the provisions of this Act, shall keep a regular account,

of all the monies received and expended by them for the relief of the sick and wounded, and make monthly Reports of the same, under oath, to the Comptroller of the State, setting forth the name of the person relieved, his place of residence when at home, and the Company to which he belongs."

In making a selection of you as an Agent, it is believed the State has secured the services of a skillful Surgeon and Physician, who will devote his whole time, talent, and energy, to the cause of his Country, and for the relief of the sick and wounded Texans.

Your pay will be Fifty Dollars per month, the maximum allowed by the law under which you are appointed. The State bears all your necessary expenses. You will, therefore, keep an accurate account of all travelling and other necessary expenses. Vouchers will be required of you, whenever they are practicable.

Your vigilance, perseverance, and energy are invoked.

In receiving the Books and Papers from Mr. Lundy, you will find among them the Instructions furnished Mr. Pennell by this Department, in which the duties of the Agent are more fully set forth, and to which I refer you for your further guidance.

I have the honor to be,  
Your Obedt. Servt.  
J. H. Pennell

The following is a copy of the order (marked A), enclosed to Judge John H. Reagan, to be delivered to the State Hospital Agent, when appointed, and alluded to in the Letter of Appointment and Instructions to the Agent, as Document marked A:

"Sequin, March 8<sup>th</sup> 1863.  
R. W. Lundy, M. D. —

Dear Sir, — You will please pay or turn over the Texas Hospital Fund in the Farmers Bank of Richmond which I left and gave you a power of Attorney to use for the benefit of the Texas Brigade Hospital in Tex. as my agent to the bearer of this who is the regular appointed agent of the Governor of Texas. Also a Report of your expenditures with the vouchers to be sent to the Comptroller of the State of Texas.

(Signed.)

Very Respectfully,  
J. H. Pennell

(B).

Executive Department,  
Austin, Texas, 1863, May 4.

Brig. Genl. James A. Archer will turn over to  
State Hospital Agents, taking duplicate  
receipts for the same, the sum of \$1833<sup>33</sup>/<sub>100</sub>, or so much of said sum  
as remains undistributed, paid over to him by Mr. Fennell, formerly  
State Hospital Agent in Virginia, should the same be yet in his  
hands. If Genl. Archer has used any portion of said sum of money  
he is respectfully requested to forward his receipts to the  
Comptroller, so the a/c can be adjusted, as the money stands charged  
on the Comptroller's Books to him.

J. M. Gustafson

Executive Department,  
Austin, Texas, 1863, May 11.

Brig. Genl. J. B. Robertson will pay to  
State Hospital Agents, taking his duplicate receipts  
for the same, \$1833<sup>33</sup>/<sub>100</sub>, or such portion of said sum of money as  
he may have collected of Genl. James A. Archer upon the order  
of Mr. J. H. Fennell, State Hospital Agent, and heretofore deposited  
with Genl. Archer by Mr. Fennell.

J. M. Gustafson

Executive Department,  
Austin, Texas, 1863, May 11.

Brig. Genl. J. B. Robertson  
Richmond, Va

Dear Sir,

I have to say written Judge  
Reagan, entreating him to aid us in securing a proper party as  
Hospital Agent for our Troops, to succeed Mr. Fennell, whose con-  
tinued ill health precludes his return. You cannot but be aware  
that Mr. Fennell, before leaving Va, appointed Mr. Sandy his Agent,  
who, I learn is not suitable for the position, by reason of an un-  
happy falling. Capt. Walsh, of the 24<sup>th</sup> Texas, has strongly re-  
commended Dr. D. H. Thomas, of Richmond, Va. I requested  
Judge Reagan to consult with you and the officers of the Brigade,  
and to give him the appointment, should he prove satisfactory to  
you and your officers, and he be willing to accept. It will be



necessary that he execute a Bond before entering upon the duties of his Agency. It would be best to have two or more Texans as sureties, and such, I suppose, could be very readily procured within the Brigade. If you are satisfied of their solvency, it will be sufficient. I rely upon you in this particular, as the Agent will enter upon his duties immediately upon the execution of the Bond. Should Dr. Thomas decline the position, Judge Reagan will consult with you and your officers that some suitable person be selected to take charge of the Hospital.

Yours most truly,  
J. M. Lubbock

Executive Department  
Austin, Texas, 1863, May 5.

J. W. Fennell, M. D. {  
Piquin, Texas. }

Dear Sir,

Since the time you constituted Dr. Lundy your Agent, no Report has been received from him either at this Department or the Comptroller's. It is a singular neglect on his part, the less excusable, as the communications between this State and Richmond has continued uninterrupted.

Such a state of things cannot be permitted to continue, and the Reports, as required by the law must be furnished; and, as Dr. Lundy is so remiss, I must look to you for them.

Very Respectfully,  
Your Obedt. Servt.  
J. M. Lubbock

Executive Department  
Austin, Texas, 1863, May 6.

Maj. C. R. Johnson {  
Comptroller of the State of Texas }

Sir,

The demands upon the Treasury of the State, to support the mounted Regiment in the service of the State, being very heavy; and having been informed by the Treasurer that he has not sufficient funds to meet the drafts upon him; and that to pay the claims, Treasury Warrants must be issued.

I beg leave to suggest, that there is in the Treasury, to the credit of the University Fund, as I am informed by the Treasurer, the sum of \$40,311.23, in Confederate Treasury Notes. There is no authority given to invest these notes in any other security. The State can pay them out at par, thereby saving the issue of a large amount, in State Treasury Warrants. I think it would be manifestly for the benefit of the Fund to place the amount to the credit of State Revenue, charging the State with the use of these funds to be hereafter adjusted. I see no advantage that can result to the University Fund in holding non-interest bearing Confederate Treasury Notes. I have no doubt the Legislature will sanction this course: - it must certainly result, in benefit to the University Fund.

Very Respectfully,  
P. M. Littlecock

Executive Department  
Austin, Texas, 1863, May 7.

W. B. Wiggins Esq.  
Rusk, Cherokee Co. }

Dear Sir,

Yours of the 29<sup>th</sup> April last has come to hand.

The whole of the products of the Penitentiary are devoted to the use of the Army in the first place, and next to the indigent families of those in the service. The Legislature indicated the manner in which such products were to be obtained through the County Courts. It must be through their action that the cloth you require must be obtained, if at all. I am giving no orders on the Penitentiary in favor of individuals. If, however, the County Court have cloth on hand, drawn for the indigent families of soldiers, and they are willing to spare you the 150 yds. you require, I am willing they shall do so, and that they then apply to the Financial Agent of the Penitentiary for the same amount to replace it, for which this letter, accompanied by evidence of the transfer of that quantity of cloth to you, will be their order, and which the Financial Agent will fill. I agree to this course upon the ground solely that the families of those in the service are to be benefitted thereby.

Very Respectfully,

P. M. Littlecock



Executive Department  
Austin, Texas, 1863, May 3.

Dr. Louis A. Bryan  
State Hospital Agent,  
Quitman, Miss.

Dear Sir,

Your Report under date of June 30, 1863, has come to hand.

In it you request me to send you a Commission as Surgeon from the State of Texas. No law exists empowering me to issue commissions, as Surgeons, to those having charge of the Texas Hospitals. The only act that exists is the one authorizing me to appoint Agents; and your letter of appointment as such is, certainly, to it appears to me, equivalent to a Commission as Surgeon, and invests you with equal power.

I trust you will strive earnestly to work in harmony with the Confederate authorities; the success of the Hospital Experiment depends very greatly upon this.

Yours Very Respectfully,

J. M. Lubbock

Executive Department,  
Austin, Texas, 1863, May 9.

W. Richardson Esq.,  
Prop. Galveston News,  
Houston, Texas.

Dr. Sir,

In accordance with the suggestions of the Hon. Taylor Lea, Chairman of the Committee of Investigation into the affairs of the Penitentiary, I transmit the List of the Members of the Legislature, and their Post Offices, and of the Counties. You will please transmit to the Secretary of State 100 copies of the Report of the Committee. You will then make the distribution as follows: one copy to each Chief Justice or County Clerk; one copy to each Member of the Legislature for his individual use; and of the residue, you will transmit an equal number to each Member of the House of Representatives, who will themselves distribute them according to populations.

Very Respectfully,

Your Obedt Servt,  
J. M. Lubbock

P. S. To ensure the distribution of the Report by the

Members, the Governor would be glad if you would print, on a small slip of paper, and enclose the same with the Report, the following words: "The members are respectfully requested to distribute the enclosed Report in each County they represent according to population, as speedily as possible."

Yours, &c.  
J. L. R.

Executive Department  
Austin, 20<sup>th</sup> April, 1863.

Messrs. Ben. W. Robinson,  
B. W. Walker, and  
J. L. Roe, Directors  
of the State Penitentiary

Gentlemen,

Yours of the 13<sup>th</sup> inst. is this moment at hand. I must confess the contents surprised me much. I trust it is susceptible of a satisfactory solution. I write by this mail to Genl. Besser for an explanation. In the mean time let me say to you, that you must make no settlement of this business, until you hear from me again. The accounts as stated by you must not be approved until I can investigate the circumstances fully.

I am, Yours very Resp.

J. L. R.

Executive Department  
Austin, Texas, April 20<sup>th</sup> 1863.

Genl. Geo. P. Besser  
S. S. State Pen.

Dear Sir,

I am in receipt of a communication from the Directors of the Penitentiary touching a certain purchase of cotton for your individual account, and its subsequent consumption by your order for the benefit of the Penitentiary. I await with anxiety an explanation from you in regard to this transaction, referring you to the Directors for a perusal of the communication furnished me.

I have written the Directors to make no settlement of this transaction until they hear further from me on the subject.

Yours Very Respectfully,

J. L. R.

Executive Department  
Austin, April 24<sup>th</sup>, 1863.

Messrs. Robinson, Walker, & Roe  
Directors of the Penitentiary  
Huntsville

Gentlemen,

You will please lay before the Committee appointed to examine into the affairs of the Pen. my letter to you in relation to the cotton transactions of Genl. Bessie the Financial Agent.

I had never heard of the affair until receiving your communication only a few days since. I would like to be informed of all the particulars & circumstances connected with it.

I am, Yours very Resptly

J. M. Lusk

Executive Department  
Austin, Texas, 1863 May 11.

Hon. Pryor Lea,  
Chairman of Committee of  
Investigation of Penit. Affairs,  
Coliad, Texas.

Dear Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the Report of the Committee, with accompanying documents, which reached me only on the 8<sup>th</sup>. This rendered it impossible to communicate with Mr. M. Richardson by Saturday, as you desired. The letter to Mr. Richardson was despatched on Saturday in accordance with your suggestions.

Thanking you for your courtesy throughout this matter, and your obliging offer of service,

I am, Yours most truly,  
J. M. Lusk

Executive Department,  
Austin, Texas, 1863, May 11.

Genl. John L. Berse,  
Fenb. Agent, State Party.  
Huntsville, Texas.

Dear Sir,

I am in receipt of the Report of the Committee of Investigation into the affairs of the Penitentiary, and the accompanying papers, including the statement and the testimony on the cotton transaction, as also your explanations to me.

The Report has given me, generally, much satisfaction: my sole regret is, that anything should have transpired to cause any strictures whatever on your conduct. I fully agree with the Committee that the cotton transaction is to be regretted, while I, at the same time, consider no wrong was intended, but that your action in the premises arose from an error in judgment; it was an error in judgment, and of policy to be regretted. I trust you will consider the cotton as purchased for the State, by releasing your claims. I am clearly of opinion that no public officer, in your situation, should purchase and sell to himself.

The Committee, in their Report, in no way reflect on your integrity in the transaction, regarding it as an error in judgment, and I really hope you will do as the Committee recommends.

I sincerely trust this matter will be so arranged that the present Directors and officers of the Institution will continue in office during the residue of my term, which will be but a few months; and that all of you will lay aside any little private feeling, and act for the good of the country.

Very Respectfully,

J. B. Lott



Executive Department,  
Austin, Texas, 1863, May 11.

Brig. Genl. W. R. Perry,  
Comd'g East<sup>th</sup> Dist. Mil. Dist.  
Houston, Texas.

Genl.

I am in receipt of the Report of the Committee to investigate the affairs of the Penitentiary, in which, among other and various matters, they treat at length upon the extra use of that Establishment, and express unequivocally their opinion, that to place it to any use other than is authorized by law, is a legal impropriety. They set forth at length the present and prospective evils connected with its use as a place of confinement for federal prisoners of war, and conclude with the following words: "The Committee expresses its unhesitating sentiment, that such use of the Establishment would be improper; and that, in case of commencement, it should be discontinued without unnecessary delay."

In most of the reasons urged by the Committee, I concur, and am disposed to be guided by their suggestions.

It is unnecessary for me to enlarge upon the importance of the Institution to the Confederacy, - the aid afforded by it to the Army of the Trans-Mississippi. Facts cannot but be well known to you. To run any considerable risk, under such circumstances, would be unwise and tempting fortune.

I am constrained, General, altho' regretting the inconvenience it may occasion you, respectfully to request that you make the necessary arrangements to remove the Prisoners as promptly as possible.

I have the honor to be,  
Your Obedt. Servt.  
P. M. Lubbock

Executive Department  
Austin, Texas, May 12, 1863.

Col. Geo. Crockett,  
Rep. State Party,  
Huntsville, Texas.

Dear Sir,

I am directed by His Excellency the Governor to transmit you the enclosed copy of a communication addressed by him on the 11th inst. to Brig. Genl. Terry, in relation to the Federal Treasury of war, contained in the 18th number of the

His Excellency is in receipt of the Report of the Investigating Committee, and desires me to convey to you the feeling of gratification experienced by him on receiving the complimentary remarks in which they speak of your Department, so well deserved.

He earnestly hopes that, for the good of the Institution and country, the matters of dispute and difference will be ignored, and that its affairs will be conducted harmoniously until the end of his term of office.

He has written in the same spirit to Genl. Bower.

I have the honor to be,  
Yours very respectfully,  
Almon W. McLean,  
Secy. Tex.

Executive Department,  
Austin, Texas, May 12, 1863.

Meor. Robinson, Wicker & Roe,  
Directors of the Mintenary,  
Huntsville, Texas.

Gentlemen,

The Report of the Investigating Committee, and accompanying documents have reached me. That Report, in general, has given me very great satisfaction. The Committee have thrown out certain suggestions as to the book system to be adopted in governing your official intercourse with the Financial Agent, with which I fully coincide, and would be pleased to see adopted, viz: written instructions in all your advice to the Fin. Agent, and the keeping a book of regular minutes.

The cotton transaction is to be stopped, and it was a serious fault of your delay under the law to have neglected bringing it promptly to my notice. There is a new arrival of the product of the plant on the threshold, then



natural sense of right of that Gentleman would have prompted him to repair an error, when convinced he had been guilty of such, perpetrated through an error of judgment. I have written him in relation thereto, and trust he will do what is his own duty.

I have expressed both to Genl. Besser and Col. Brothers, the hope that the Directors and Officers of the Officers of the Institutions may continue in office during the remaining term of my Administration, and that any slight ill-feeling that this unhappy cotton question may have occasioned, be buried in oblivion, and the business of the Establishment be conducted with the same harmony as heretofore, for the benefit of the Presidential and good of the Country.

J. M. Lusk

Executive Department,  
Austin, Texas, 1863, May 13.

Genl. John L. Besser,  
Mil. Agent, State Army,  
Huntsville, Texas.

Dear Sir,

In the Federal Return, forming part of the Report of the Investigating Committee, which gives the goods furnished furnished from the Presidential for Military purposes, I perceive there purports to have been issued to the Regiment of Col. M. B. Delahay, upon my order, certain amounts of Hosiery, Plains, Donaburgs and Cotton Jeans, also, under "Class No. 2, Goods issued for Quartermasters, U.S.A." issues are marked as having been made to Capt. A. C. Smith, 19th Reg't, upon my order.

I have been unable to discover any record of such orders, and would be obliged if you would transmit me copies of the orders from me authorizing the issues.

Very Respectfully,

J. M. Lusk

Executive Department,  
Austin, Texas, 1863, May 15.

Messrs. Jacob Banton, R. C. Campbell,  
J. Carroll Smith, W. B. Wainwright,  
Paul, D. Hay, Thomas Gibb, and  
M. C. Rogers, Committee of Citizens,  
Galveston, Texas.

Gentlemen,

Your communication, remonstrating against the use of the Penitentiary as a place of confinement for the Federal Prisoners of War, came to hand this morning, and has received the attention its importance deserved.

In March last, during the visit of Genl. Magruder to the Capitol, he urgently requested of me the use of the Institution for the safe keeping of the Federal Officers taken at Galveston, for reasons which appeared to me of very serious moment to the interests of the Confederacy. Impressed with their importance, I on the 23<sup>d</sup> of the same month, addressed a communication to Col. Carothers on the subject, and therein informed him I had acceded to the request of Genl. Magruder, provided he was satisfied the material interests of the Institution would not suffer thereby, and instructed him to correspond directly with Brig. Genl. Scurry, Comdg. East<sup>n</sup> Dist. Tex., who, Genl. Magruder advised me was authorized to make the necessary arrangements for their transfer. Genl. Scurry was, the next day, informed by one of the action taken with the Superintendent, and furnished with a copy of my letter to that Gentleman.

The matter here rested until April 30, on which day a communication was received from Genl. Scurry, asking if I had come to any conclusion about receiving said Prisoners. I the same day wrote Col. Carothers, informing him of the reception of the letter, and urged him to act promptly in the matter, and communicate his determination to Genl. Scurry. In reply, the Superintendent wrote that he had communicated to Genl. Scurry his willingness to receive them, provided no restrictions were imposed upon him in regard to their treatment to which the Genl. agreed. Col. Carothers appears to have approached the matter with a due sense of its importance, and the responsibility imposed by the measure; and his aim has been to preclude all intercourse between the Prisoners of War and Convicts. The matter was submitted by the Superintendent to the Directors, and his communication to Genl. Scurry approved by them, and an entry to that effect made in their Book of Minutes.

Very soon, however, I became uneasy as to the probable effects of the measure, and its legality, when the Report of the Committee of Investigation reached me; and I promptly determined to require Genl. Scurry to remove the Prisoners without delay, a copy of which I have the honor to enclose. A copy of the same was, also, on the succeeding

day, forwarded to Col. Carothers.

Appreciating the zeal and patriotism which prompted your communication.

I have the honor, Gentlemen, to be,  
Yours most Respectfully,

P. H. Lubbock

Executive Department,  
Austin, Texas, 1863, May 18.

Brig. Genl. W. G. Webb,  
La Grange, Texas.

Dear Sir,

In accordance with your request, I forward you the declaration of Killebrand and others.

Your letter reached me only this morning.

Very Respectfully,

P. H. Lubbock

Executive Department,  
Austin, May 19, 1863.

Capt. J. F. Crosby,  
A. A. G. & Acting Chief of Ordnance,  
Department of the Indian Territory.

Sir,

Your communication to the Military Board on the subject of procuring Ordnance stores for the use of Genl. Steele's Command, has been submitted to me, and the Board recommended its favorable consideration. Viewing, as I do, the great importance of maintaining our hold in the Indian Territory, and that, while we can keep the enemy in check there, our Northern Frontier is comparatively safe, and the great wheat region of the State secure to us;

I will furnish to you from the State supply 100,000 cartridges assorted, at the cost price, say 75<sup>cts</sup> per 100, and 500,000 percussion caps at \$10<sup>cts</sup> per 1000.

We wish the funds paid over as an  
early day, so that we can reinvest for the benefit of the  
State and the Confederacy.

I am, Yours Very Respectfully,  
A. M. Quibb

Executive Department,  
Austin, Texas, May 21, 1863.

To Messrs. Roe, Robinson & Walker,  
Directors of the State Penitentiary,  
Huntsville.

Gentlemen,

I understand a practice has grown up in the management of  
the Penitentiary, whereby the Superintendent disposes of ar-  
ticles manufactured other than the cloth turned over to  
the Financial Agent, and collects the funds for various  
work done at the Institution.

Upon an examination of  
Chap VI of the Penal Code, it will be seen, that the Financial  
Agent is charged specially with the duty of purchasing,  
selling, &c. It would therefore appear to me, that every  
article made or repaired should be placed in the hands  
of the Agent, and he charged with it, and thereby made  
responsible for the proceeds.

In regard to the prices of  
cloth, I think the rates should be raised, and after con-  
sultation with the Financial Agent as to the current rates  
in the market, proposes that the cottons be sold at 80 <sup>cts</sup>/<sub>100</sub>,  
at \$1, plain wools at \$2.50, twilled at \$3.  
While I am not disposed to put the prices up at too high  
a rate, I am of opinion we should receive approximate  
rates to prices ruling generally among legitimate merchants.  
I presume the prices named are much lower than the  
same class of goods can be purchased for in any of the  
Confederate States.

If, after due consideration, you wish  
to make any suggestions, I shall be pleased to hear from  
you.

I am, Yours Very Resptly,  
A. M. Quibb



Executive Department,  
Austin, Texas, May 25. 1863

Gov. J. R. Baylor,

Dear Sir,

Yours of May 22<sup>d</sup> is to hand.  
I will leave here in the morning for Houston on public  
business.

I have no objection to the 7th Co. Indians  
going into any service they may desire, that is likely  
to benefit the State or the Confederacy.

In the request  
of Genl. Magruder, I agreed that Col. Washington  
might, at the proper time, control the movements  
of these Indians (they being willing).

I do not know  
that this would necessarily interfere with what you  
wish.

I will render you every assistance in my  
power.

I am, Yours Very Respectfully,  
E. W. Lottson

Executive Department,  
Austin, Texas, May 26. 1863.

Captain Hendricks is author-  
ized to act as Adj<sup>t</sup> and Inspector General during  
the temporary absence of Col. Washburn from Austin.

E. W. Lottson



Executive Department,  
Austin, Texas, 1868, June 3.

Gen. F. H. Beasley,  
Gaines, Spokan Co. Texas.

Dear Sir,

In the absence of the Governor, who proceeded to Houston on the 26<sup>th</sup> inst. to confer with Genl. Magruder on the important subject of the defense of the State, I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 23<sup>d</sup> ult., which came to hand to day.

Your former communication of the 21<sup>st</sup> March came to hand on the 3<sup>d</sup> April following; and the same day the Governor addressed Genl. Perry, Comdg. Pub. East. Dist. of Texas, to which the Regt. of Col. Gould was proceeding, as stated in your letter, and also yourself. Copies of both of which letters are herewith enclosed. Genl. Magruder was at the time absent, and on a tour of inspection of the line of the Tex. frontier, &c., and returned to Houston only on the 26<sup>th</sup> inst. You will excuse for his silence on the subject matter of your communication. From the tenor of the Governor's letter to Genl. Perry, he, too, has probably delayed action, looking to a specific charge from you, accompanied with the evidence.

The failure of the Governor's letter to reach you, is certainly much to be deplored, as so serious a charge should have been promptly sustained. You will readily conceive the feeling of mortification experienced by His Excellency, upon a perusal of his letter.

I will transmit your communication to the Governor at once, that he may lay the matter before Genl. Magruder.

If this letter reach you, permit me to suggest that you at once transmit specific charges, and the evidence to sustain them, to Brig. Genl. Perry.

The citizens of your section of the Country may rest assured, that the Governor promptly resolved to have their rights protected, and the guilty punished.

With great Respect,  
Believe me to be  
Yours most Resp.  
James Paul,  
Pri. Secy.



A Requisition was made on me the 28<sup>th</sup> May, 1863, by Howard Smith, Medical Purveyor, Trans. Miss. Dept, for 20 000 yards of heavy cotton goods to make bed sacks, Pillow-ticks, &c. &c. for General Hospitals, and Hospitals in the field, 10,000 of which being particularly needed for Sibley's Brigade, and for troops now in the field, at once.

I instructed the Finl. Agent to fill said Requisition as soon as practicable. The Requisition was made on me while at Houston.

J. M. Lubbock

A Requisition was made on me June 12, 1863, by Capt Good, Chief of Ordnance, Eastern Sub. Dicty of Texas, for five thousand yards of Penitentiary cotton goods, to be made into Haversacks for the troops now in the field, and which were greatly needed.

I thereupon instructed the Financial Agent of the Penitentiary to fill said Requisition as soon as practicable. The Requisition was made on me while at Houston.

J. M. Lubbock

Executive Department,  
Austin, Texas, 1863, June 16.

Dr. Louis A. Bryan,  
State Hospital Agent,  
Quinton, Miss.

Dear Sir,

I am in receipt of your communication by the hands of the Hon. P. M. Gray.

Your course in so promptly complying with the requirements of the Medical Director for the use of your Hospital, is approved. Every effort must be made to work in harmony with the Confederate authorities, the successful working of your agency depending thereupon. I am gratified to learn that the patriotism of our citizens has so greatly augmented your funds.

Very Respectfully,

J. M. Lubbock

Executive Department,  
Austin, Texas, 1863, June 17.

His Excellency Thos. O. Moore,  
Gov. of the State of La.,  
Newport, La.

Dear Sir,

Your communication of the 25<sup>th</sup> May ult. was transmitted to me while at Houston, to which city I had repaired for the purpose of making the necessary arrangements to bring, as promptly as possible, into the field, 10,000 men, to meet a Requisition for that number made on me by Genl. Magruder.

The many requirements upon my time in consequence of this requisition, will prevent me from leaving the State at present. Vicksburg and Port Hudson still hold out, and my belief is, will continue to baffle the efforts of the enemy to secure their possessions.

Should, however, circumstances arise to render a conference with yourself and Lt. Genl. Smith necessary, I will assuredly endeavour to meet you.

I deeply deplore the savages perpetrated in your State by the Vandals under Banks. May you be spared a repetition.

Very Respectfully,  
Your Obedt. Servt.  
J. B. Lubbock

Executive Department,  
Austin, Texas, 1863, June 17.

Brig. Genl. J. A. Harris,  
6<sup>th</sup> Brigade, T. S. A.  
Marshall, Texas.

Dr. Sir,

My absence from the Capitol, on business connected with the organization, &c. of the troops called out by me on the requisition of Genl. Magruder, has caused the delay in answering your letter.

The retreat of Banks to the East side of the River, has, for the present, averted the dangers you apprehended; and the measures already taken, and in process of being carried out, by the Commanding General of this Department, will, it is reasonably hoped, secure the valley of the Red River from incursions of the enemy. I have called out 10,000 men upon his requisition, as you have doubtless learned.

are this; and these, with the troops now in Louisiana, and en route for that State, we trust will avert danger from that important section of our country covered by Red River.

I regret to say we have not a sufficiency of arms to distribute among the militia of the various Brigade Districts, nor ammunition; and the supply we have on hand is necessarily retained for the troops called into service. We are making every effort to procure arms.

Very Respectfully,  
J. M. Lubbock

Executive Department,  
Austin, Texas, 1863, June 22.

Hons. Rice Macey & J. E. Clements,  
H. S. Bennett & Geo. W. Wright, Esqs.  
Paris, Lamar Co. Texas.

Gentlemen,

I am in receipt of a letter, signed by four citizens of your County, (a copy of which is enclosed,) relative to the conduct, and principles of Alexander Smith, Brigadier General of your Military District. The parties who signed the letter are unknown to me, and for their character referred me to their Senator and Representative.

I would be obliged would you communicate to me your knowledge of the characters of the signers, and that of Genl. Smith, and more especially in connection with his political proclivities, and the subject matter of the letter.

I have called for 10,000 militia, and it is of importance to know, if one occupying so high a command as that of Brigadier General, can be implicitly relied upon. Under these circumstances, the charges make assume a serious aspect, and I am anxious to have your opinion in the premises.

Very Respectfully,  
J. M. Lubbock

Houston, June 5<sup>th</sup>, 1862.

Genl. Geo. H. Brown, Financial Agent, or  
Francis Carothers, Superintendent,  
State Penitentiary.

The bearer of this, Capt. William Colby, L. M. of Ochiltree's Reg't, brings to me a letter in regard to tent cloth. Not having with him a proper requisition, there may be some delay in his obtaining a proper order from the Mil. Dept. for the tent cloth.

I know Ochiltree's Reg't to be in the service, and as they are prepared to pay for the cloth, I much beg of you, if it be possible, to fill the order.

The Capt. only requires some 3000 yards. You had better take a receipt from Capt. Colby, stating how much the cloth is for the Regiment, and that it is actually required.

I trust you will not let any goods go to private parties, except with the restrictions I have recommended.

Our soldiers must be first provided for.

Yours Very Respectfully,  
J. P. Galtsoff

The above letter was omitted to be copied in Vol. I, page 271, and is here inserted in its place.

San Antonio, Texas, July 23 /62.

Genl. G. H. Brown,  
Financial Agent, State Penitentiary.

Col. Richard Waterhouse has a Regiment now organized, and encamped near Jefferson, and needs tent cloth. If it is possible for you to do so, you must supply them. The Reg't must be put in active service, and must march without delay.

They have the funds to pay for the cloth, and I much beg you will find it in your power to furnish the amount required.

Very Respectfully,  
J. P. Galtsoff

The above letter was omitted to be copied in Vol. I, on page 271, and is here inserted in its place.

Truce  
Galtsoff



Executive Department  
Austin, Texas, 1863, June 22.

Messrs. A. Bishop, J. W. Hale,  
and R. C. Mowbray,  
Messrs., Texas.

Gentlemen,

I am in receipt of  
your communication of the 9<sup>th</sup> June inst. relating to Capt.  
Carpi's Company of Gould's Reg't.

I have transmitted a copy  
thereof to Col. Gould, that he may be in possession of the  
facts, should an attempt be made to retain the Company  
in its present position.

Yours Very Resptly  
P. R. Lubbock

P. S. — Up to this time, no petition has been presented  
here.

Executive Department  
Austin, Texas, 1863, June.

Col. Gould, U. S. A.  
Delasco, Texas.

Sir,

I have the honor herewith to  
transmit for your information and consideration, copy of  
a communication just rec'd, at this Department from Messrs.  
A. Bishop, Hale and Mowbray: the two former gentlemen are  
well known to me, Mr. Hale being the Representative from  
Waco County.

My object in bringing this matter before you, is,  
simply to place you in possession of the facts for your consid-  
eration.

No such petition as that spoken of in the enclosed  
communication has been yet received here.

Very Respectfully,

Your Obedt Servt

P. R. Lubbock



Executive Department  
Austin, Texas, 1863, June 26.

Col. James Bourland,  
Gainsville, Cook Co. Texas.

Dear Sir,

Your communication of the 8<sup>th</sup> inst. came to hand a few days since. I have seen Col. Twitty, and conferred with him on the subject matter of your letter.

I regret very much to learn that, but two out of the six companies are mustered into service, and trust the remaining four will be speedily raised and organized.

As to the report circulated among the men that the six companies were ordered to the Mississippi River, I know nothing of it: my understanding was, that they were to be raised to co-operate in the defence of the N. Western Frontier — this was the distinct understanding with Genl. Magruder, and the report in question is a base fabrication.

I regret that Genl. Hudson, with or without an ulterior motive, should have given it credence, and aided in its circulation: I had regarded him as one devoted, with pure singleness of heart, uninfluenced by personal motives, to the good of the Country.

No militia companies will be hereafter called out in Genl. Hudson's Brigade, unless authorized by direct orders emanating from the Adj. & Insp. General's Office. Col. Twitty will carry this order to Genl. Hudson.

I have more than a reasonable expectation that, from the creation of a Sub. District embracing your Frontier, to the command of which Col. Bantread has been appointed, and who will have a respectable force of mounted men subject to his control, that the N. Western Frontier will be well and efficiently protected.

Over the deserters and stragglers from the Confederate service, I have no control — I will, however, bring the matter to the knowledge of the Confederate Military Authorities.

Use every exertion to have the remaining companies mustered into service as promptly as possible. Let there be no delay.

Yours Very Respectfully

J. M. Lubbock



Executive Department,  
Austin, Texas, June 27, 1868.

Genl. John S. Besser,  
Finl. Agent, State Penit.,  
Huntsville, Texas

Dear Sir,

I enclose you copy of a communication received to day from Maj. A. B. Pierce, Chief Commissary of the Dist. of N. Mexico, and Arizona, & Texas.

I wish you to fill his requisitions so far as practicable. Be pleased to write Major Pierce, as early as possible, the probable amount you can supply, and whether the sacks can be woven.

Very Respectfully,

P. W. Lubbock

Executive Department,  
Austin, Texas, 1863, June 27.

To  
Maj. A. B. Pierce, Chief Commissary,  
Dist. Texas, N. Mexico & Arizona,  
San Antonio, Texas.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 24<sup>th</sup> inst. relative to the procurement of Penitentiary cloth for sacks for the Department of Texas, &c.

I have to day written Genl. Besser, the Financial Agent of the Penitentiary (a copy of which is inclosed) desiring him to fill your requisition so far as practicable; I also requested him to advise you of the probable amount he may be able to supply, whether the sacks can be woven, and the terms.

I am, Sir,

Yours Very Respb

P. W. Lubbock

Executive Department  
Austin, Texas, 1863, June 30.

Allen Lowery Esq.  
Montgomery, Texas.

Dear Sir,

I am in receipt of your application for 200 yds. of cotton and 50 yds. of woollen goods from the State Penitentiary, with the letter of the Hon. R. J. Palmer and Petition of citizens of Montgomery County, recommending the same.

I deeply sympathize in the misfortune that has befallen you: but, having declined to grant the applications of several parties who have been sufferers from fire, I cannot grant your request, to my regret.

There are goods of the character you require, I believe, at Houston and elsewhere; and while such can be obtained from other establishments than the Penitentiary, I should not deem I was justified in withdrawing a single yard of cloth from the soldiers or their families.

The County Court is procuring cloth from the Penitentiary for the indigent families of soldiers, and they might possibly aid you.

Yours Very Respectfully  
P. R. Lubbock

Executive Department  
Austin, Texas, 1863, July 2.

Hon. R. J. Thomas,  
Secretary of State,  
Austin, Texas.

Dear Sir,

Having been this day notified by His Excellency the President of the Confederate States that he has appointed W. R. D. Ward Esq. Commissioner for the State of Texas, under the Act of Congress entitled, "An Act to regulate Improvements," approved March 26, 1863, and having been further requested by him to select another Commissioner to act in conjunction with said Commissioner so appointed by the President. I have, therefore, under the aforesaid act, and upon said notification, and request by the President, this day appointed Frank C. Williams Esq. of Cherokee County, Texas, Commissioner to act in conjunction with said W. R. D. Ward Esq. I have issued him a letter of appointment.

Very Respectfully,  
P. R. Lubbock

Executive Department,  
Austin, Texas, 1868, July 2.

His Excellency  
Jefferson Davis,  
President of Confederate States,  
Richmond, Va.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 15<sup>th</sup> April last, notifying me of the appointment of W. R. D. Ward, of Texas, Commissioner for this State, under the Act of Congress entitled "An Act to regulate Impressments," approved March 26, 1863.

This communication has but this day reached me; and I have the honor to inform you, that, I have, thereupon, appointed Frank E. Williams of Cherokee County, Texas, Commissioner under said Act to act with Mr. Ward.

I do not deem the public interest to have suffered, in consequence of the detention of your communication, up to this time.

I have the honor to be,

Yours Very Respectfully,

J. M. Lubbock

Executive Department,  
Austin, Texas, 1868, July 2.

Maj. J. R. Burnes,  
Orenoville, Texas.

Dear Sir,

I am in receipt of your communication of the 25<sup>th</sup> ult, requesting an order on the State Penitentiary for tent cloth for the battalion you are raising.

The Quartermaster and Commissaries of this Department make requisitions on the Penitentiary for such articles as they require for their several departments. I have not been in the habit of giving orders to separate commands on that account, it being unnecessary. You can doubtless procure an order for what you require from the one or other of these officers upon applying for the same. Upon presentation it will be filled by Genl. Brown.

Yours Very Respectfully,

J. M. Lubbock

Executive Department,  
Austin, Texas, 1863, July 2.

Hon. Frank C. Williams,  
Rock, Cherokee Co. Texas.

Dear Sir,

I have this day appointed you Commissioner under the 5th Section of the Appropriation Act of the Confederate Congress, to act in conjunction with H. R. H. Hard, of Marshall, appointed by His Excellency the President of the Confederate States.

The Secretary of State will forward your letter of appointment.

In your action, you will be governed by the laws creating your appointment.

In appointing you for this very important position, I feel assured that I have selected a Gentleman of known patriotism and sterling integrity. Much will be expected at the hands of this Commissioner. In order to perform your duties well and efficiently, it will require much energy and devotion to the business.

I would suggest that it will be necessary for you, in establishing prices, to district the State. Many supplies can be sold in one portion of the State at a fifth of what they can be afforded in other sections. In the corn region, corn must be put down at a reasonable rate; and so it must be in the wheat country; and so on. Where these cereals are not made, or only in small quantities, a higher rate will be necessary. Many supplies brought from Mexico, can be sold at a lower rate in the West than in the East, transportation must be taken into consideration in regulating prices.

I trust that the known intelligence of Col. Hard and yourself will be a full guarantee that the duties to which you have been called will be well performed.

Yours Very Respectfully,  
J. R. Lubbock



Executive Department  
Austin, Texas, 1863, July 7.

To  
Maj. Genl. J. Bankshead Magruder,  
Com'dg Dist. Texas, N. Mexico & Arizona,  
Houston, Texas.

Sir,

I have the honor to  
acknowledge the receipt of your private and confidential  
dispatch of the 3<sup>d</sup> inst.

In view of the contingency in our  
affairs anticipated, I am urging the prompt organization  
of the Militia called for by you, and trust the patri-  
otism of the citizens will come to my aid.

Believe me, I am  
fully alive to the emergency, and no considerations of  
economy will weigh with me for a moment, against  
the salvation of the State. To save the Country, we  
must, as you say, have disciplined troops, and I am vi-  
gently urging their organization.

The \$1,000,000 Fund,  
appropriated for military purposes, is well nigh exhausted  
in the purchase of ammunition and munitions of war, and  
in the establishment of a Foundry; and the Legislature, at  
its recent session, made no additional appropriation for  
military purposes. Consequently, we are not in so favor-  
able a position as you suppose. We will, however, do the  
best in our power.

I trust to be soon in a situation to notify  
you of the organization progressing towards completion.

Should the barrier of the Mississippi  
River fall into the enemy's hands, we must make every  
sacrifice to meet him on our own soil; and, in anti-  
cipation of that event, prepare our facilities to do  
great things.

Very Respectfully

Your Obedt Servt

Wm. M. Lubbock

P.S. As I am here in a great degree isolated, I would  
take it as a favor if you keep me posted on important  
matters, as you learn them. I trust, too, General, you will  
not hesitate to call upon me for aid in any way, whenever  
you stand in need of the same, and it will be cheerfully  
accorded to the extent of my power.

Wm. M. Lubbock



Executive Department  
Austin, Texas, July 3, 1863.

General —

Recently, the State, has been furnishing to the U. S. Govern-  
ment a good number of arms. I am satisfied we will not only with  
the private arms brought into service, and those the State can  
furnish, have a sufficiency to arm the men called out, I trust,  
highly the reports to hand of the capture of arms in Louisiana,  
by Genl. Taylor, you will endeavor to procure an order from  
Genl. C. Smith to transfer a portion of them to you, in-  
stantly.

I feel safe in saying, that, in case of an invasion of our  
State, even with the faintest, over and under eye, who will most  
cheerfully meet the foe. Let us, then, be prepared, if possible,  
to place arms in their hands.

I know you will give this your  
immediate attention.

I am urging forward the organization as  
rapidly as possible.

Yours much Resptly  
J. B. Magruder

Major Genl. J. B. Magruder,  
Comdg Dist Texas, &c.  
Houston, Texas.

Executive Department  
Austin, Texas, July 11, 1863.

General —

Enclosed, please find an order issued from the Adj. and  
Inspector General's Office, July 9, 1863.

I find parties represent-  
ing themselves as Government Agents and Contractors, offering  
exemptions both to Conscripts and men serving service in the  
Sable Troops, without any authority whatever, that, I am aware of  
the case alluded to in the order, I have never heard of  
these parties, and from the nature of their advertisement,  
deemed it absolutely necessary to correct the abuse.

I trust, you  
will not sanction, for a moment, the idea, that, any man  
serving service to the Confederate States can in any way avoid it  
by placing a negro in his stead: the policy would be most un-  
pardonable and pernicious.

There is already too much complaint  
in regards to exemptions (and, in many cases, not without good cause).  
The Government should take all the negroes they require for  
the public use, but not in place of white men.



I am pleased with your Order issued  
July 21<sup>st</sup> to the Planters of Texas, in regard to the hiring of  
Negroes as Teamsters. They should be used exclusively for  
driving cattle, with white men enough for overseers.

You are well,

Trusting

I am, Yours most Resptly

To

Genl. J. (Bartlett) Magruder  
Commanding Dept. Texas, &c. &c.  
Houston, Texas.

C. M. Lubbock

Evacuation Department  
Austin, Texas, 1863, July 13.

To His Excellency  
President Davis,  
Richmond, Va.

Dear Sir,

Impelled by a sense of duty to  
the Confederacy and the State, I beg most respectfully to direct  
your attention to the following suggestions, though regretting  
to trouble you at a time when your whole energies must ne-  
cessarily be absorbed by matters of vital importance. In view,  
especially, of the critical condition of affairs on the Missis-  
sippi River, the want of arms becomes a subject for serious  
consideration, and occasions me much anxiety. The State,  
during the war, has been supplying the Confederate authorities  
with arms, as well as with munitions of war generally, which  
she had accumulated for her defence under special appropri-  
ation for that purpose: she has not now, consequently, the  
means of arming the 10,000 troops (Militia) called out by her own  
requisition by Maj. Genl. Magruder, to provide against contingents  
reversed on the banks of the Mississippi. The State, too, has very  
recently furnished the Confederate authorities with 1500 stands  
of small arms: - most of the private arms have been taken beyond  
our limits by our volunteer soldiers. We have men willing and  
patriotic enough to take the field in defence of their homes, but  
we lack arms to place in their hands.

I am satisfied your Excell-  
ency does not underestimate the importance of Texas to the Confe-  
deracy, especially to that portion of its West of the Mississippi  
River: were it overrun, its loss would draw after it that of Lou-  
isiana and Texas. for Texas is the granary which nourishes  
the Armies of the Trans-Miss. Dept. How important, then, that  
our every energy should be directed to its preservation. We  
need but arms: with an adequate supply, we will battle

manfully, and, I trust, with success. The Confederate Government, it is reported, have on hand a large quantity of arms: I trust, therefore, your Excellency will, if practicable, and they can be spared, forward to the Department of Texas a sufficiency for its defence.

I beg, also, to call the attention of your Excellency to the system in operation in this Department, by the working of which conscripts are withheld from the ranks, and employed as Teamsters and Drivers of Beef-cattle; they are also furloughed and employed by Government Contractors and Agents: those thus employed are supposed to number about 5,000 men, and this, at a time when about one half the troops previously retained in Texas for its defence, have been marched to Louisiana, where they are now operating.

The force in the State being thus greatly reduced, it is of moment that its strength be increased by placing these men in the ranks. The service would not thereby suffer, since they could be replaced by Negroes, controlled by a sufficiency of white-wagon masters and overseers: I know, of my own experience, that they make most excellent Teamsters and Stock-drivers. The Confederate Government can control their services by virtue of the Impressment Act.

I trust, your Excellency will direct that these Conscript Teamsters, Beef-drivers, &c., be placed in, and restored to, the ranks, and their places supplied by Negroes.

Very Respectfully,

Your Excellency's

Most Obedt Servt

J. W. Lubbock

Executive Department,  
Austin, July 17, 1863.

Col. John S. Ford,  
Com'dt, Conscripts,  
Austin.

Sir,

Having received information that the present Enrolling Officer of Conscripts at Brownsville is neglecting or refusing further to act, and it being important that such an officer should be there in the active discharge of his duties, I would suggest that, under the authority long since conferred upon the Confederate authorities by me, that you make a new appointment forthwith. I suggest the name of H. A. Acale as a suitable person.

Very Resp'y.

J. W. Lubbock

Executive Department,  
Austin, Texas, 1863, July 17.

Lt. Col. J. R. Sweet,  
Com'dy 33<sup>d</sup> Reg't, Texas Cav.,  
Fort, Brown, Texas.

Dear Sir,

Your Expressman delivered me your communication this morning, and I at once saw Col. Ford, Com'dy of Conscripts, and requested him to appoint the Gentlemen you named - This authority has been long since vested in the Confederate authorities by me.

Col Ford immediately issued a special Order appointing Lt. Neale Enrolling Officer of Cameron County, vice: Lt. John Mc Allen. The Special Order is herewith enclosed.

Col. Stuff wrote me by your Expressman, and states that, he does not think there is any necessity for a Camp of Instruction on the Rio Grande, as the Conscripts can be sent, to Col. Hobby's Reg't, at Corpus. Col. Ford, therefore, has not established the Camp, as you suggest.

Very Respect,

P. M. Lott

Executive Department,  
Austin, Texas, 1863, July 17.

Maj. S. Maclellan,  
Chf. of Ordnance,  
Vicksburg, Texas, &c.  
San Antonio.

Dear Sir,

The fall of Vicksburg and Port Hudson, although the immediate consequences resulting therefrom may not be the invasion of Texas, yet admonishes us to lose not a day in seeking to ascertain the means of defence at our disposal, and how those means may be increased. As your position as Chief of Ordnance of this Dept gives you facilities for acquiring information not possessed by others, I address myself to you, confident you will aid me as far as you can.

I am anxious to ascertain at an early day, the quantity of Powder and Lead the Conf. Gov't has in this Dept; also what Ordnance Stores, and the facilities that may exist for increasing the same.

If the aid of the State should be needed in their procurement, do not hesitate to inform me, in order that every exertion in our power be made to meet any threatening aspect, our affairs may assume.

Yours most, Respect,

P. M. Lott

Executive Department,  
Austin, Texas, 1863, July 23.

Genl. John S. Besset,  
Ftbl. Agt. State Party,  
Huntsville, Texas.

Dear Sir,

I am this morning in receipt of a communication from Major John S. Sellers, 2. Master, C. S. P. A., dated Houston, July 17. 1863, enclosing a Special Requisition for 15,000 yds. Denaburgs for corn sacks, for the use of this Department, and which is approved by command of Maj. Genl. J. B. Magruder, under the signature of Edmond P. Turner, A. A. G.

This being one of those cases, where the cloth is represented as necessary for the Transportation of corn, and its being essential to the good of the Service that it be supplied, you will fill the Requisition, if practicable, as soon as possible.

Very Respectfully,

J. M. Lubbock

Executive Department,  
Austin, Texas, 1863, July 23.

Maj. John S. Sellers,  
2. Master, C. S. P. A.  
Houston, Texas.

Dear Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 17<sup>th</sup> Inst., enclosing a Requisition for 15,000 yds. Denaburgs.

I herewith transmit an order on Genl. Besset, Ftbl. Agt. State Party, for the amount named in the Requisition.

The Requisition is also enclosed.

Very Respectfully,

Your Obedt Servt.

J. M. Lubbock



Executive Department  
Austin, Texas, 1863, July 24.

Lieut. Genl. E. Kirby Smith  
Comdg Trans-Miss. Dept  
Shreveport, Louisiana.

Sir,

I have the honor to  
acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 15<sup>th</sup>  
Inst.

Deeply impressed with their importance, I beg to  
assure you, that, nothing but serious illness shall prevent  
me from meeting you at the time and place named, and  
in the manner suggested by you.

I have duplicated this  
letter, and directed one to Marshall, Texas, requesting the  
Post Master to retain it until called for.

I am, General,

Very Respectfully,

Your Obedt. Servt.

R. M. Lubbock

Executive Department  
Austin, Texas, 1863, July 24.

Brig. Genl. Harris,  
N. E. Master, Marshall, Texas.

Dear Sir,

I have enclosed herewith  
a letter for Lieut. Genl. E. Kirby Smith, Comdg Trans-Miss.  
Dept, who will reach Marshall on or about the 15<sup>th</sup> August  
next.

I do not wish anything said of this: it is for this reason  
I have enclosed the letter to you, and beg of you to com-  
municate his intended visit to no person. And this I trust  
in you implicitly.

Very Respectfully,

R. M. Lubbock



Executive Department,  
Austin, Texas, July 24, 1862.

Capt. E. P. Turner,  
A. A. G.

Having learned that Col. Jno. S. Ford, Comdr. Conscripts has made a request on the General Comdr. this District for authority to employ a certain force to aid him in enforcing the enrollment of Conscripts and the security of deserters, I feel it my duty to state, that from information daily received by me, some such step is absolutely necessary. Should this step be delayed much longer, I fear very serious consequences may grow out of it.

There is also a very large amount of public property, of a most valuable character, needing protection. I will most cheerfully render every assistance in my power to bring about a prompt execution of the law both against deserters and shirking Conscripts.

I am, Yours very Respectfully  
J. M. Lubbock

Executive Department,  
Austin, Texas, 1863, July 30.

Major B. Bloomfield, C. S. A.  
Chf. Q. Master, Lists Tex. Co.  
Houston, Texas.

Dear Sir,

Your communication of the 26<sup>th</sup> inst. requesting permission to store in the vaults or unoccupied cells of the State Penitentiary, 100,000 lbs. of Powder, which the C. S. Government expects to receive in about six weeks, has been received, and duly considered.

I regret to be compelled to decline acceding to the request. The risk would be very great.

The importance of the Penitentiary to the Confederate Government, and the State forbid that any additional risk should be run.

The Machinery is worked by steam.

Very Respectfully  
Your Obedt. Servt.  
J. M. Lubbock



Executive Department  
Austin, Texas, 1868, July 30.

Major S. Harts  
2. Archer,  
San Antonio }

Dear Sir,

I am in receipt of your communication of the 28<sup>th</sup> Inst., and, in reply, have the honor to inform you, that, in accordance with the request of the President, on the 2<sup>nd</sup> inst. appointed the Hon. Frank C. Williams of Rush, Cherokee County, Comm'r under the Act of Congress regulating Impressments, to act in conjunction with W. R. H. Ward, the Appointee of the President.

I have the honor to be  
Your Obedt. Servt.  
J. M. Lubbock

Executive Department  
Austin, Texas, 1868, Aug. 5.

Maj. S. Harts  
Chf. of Ordnance  
San Antonio, Texas }

Dear Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 21<sup>st</sup> ult., and thank you for your kindness and valuable suggestions.

I leave on Saturday next to meet Genl. G. Kirby Smith, at Marshall, and hope we may be able to adopt some more efficient plan for the defence of this Department than at present appears to exist.

Very Respectfully  
Your Obedt. Servt.  
J. M. Lubbock

Executive Department,  
Austin, Texas, 1863. Aug. 5.

Mr. Geo. A. Fieris,  
State Hosp<sup>l</sup> Agent,  
Shreveport, La. }

Dear Sir,

I am in receipt of your Report of July 21, 1863, with copy of last Report to Comptroller. Your talk of visiting home for a short time.

As an active campaign appears to be imminent, let me urge upon you the importance of sticking to your Post so long as you can serve the State and our wounded and sick soldiers.

Yours most truly,  
J. R. Lubbock

Marshall, Texas, Aug. 15. 1863.

In obedience to the request of Lt. Genl. E. Kirby Smith, the following gentlemen met this day for consultation and conference, viz:

From Texas, Gov. J. R. Lubbock, Hon. W. P. Oldham, C.S. Senator, Pendleton. Murrah, and Major Guy M. Bryan...

Louisiana, Gov. Thos. O. Moore, Col. Manning, Chief Justice Merriett, Associate Justice Voorhies.

Arkansas, Robt. M. Johnson, C.S. Senator and Representative of Gov. Flanagan, C. B. Mitchell, C.S. Senator, and W. R. Patterson

Missouri, Gov. Thos. C. Reynolds.

Whereupon, the Lt. General submitted the following questions for their consideration: "Memorandum - for the Executives and Representatives of Arkansas, Louisiana, Missouri and Texas:

Questions to be considered.

1<sup>st</sup>. The condition of the States since the Fall of Vicksburg.

The temper of the people, the resources and ability of each State to contribute to the cause and defence of the Department, and the best means for bringing

"into use the whole population for the protection of their homes.

" 2<sup>d</sup>. - The best measures for restoring confidence and checking the spread of disloyalty, and keeping the people steadfast in the hope of ultimate triumph of our arms.

" 3<sup>d</sup>. - The questions of currency, and the best method of securing the cotton of the Department without causing opposition on the part of the people, and best method of disposing of the same.

" 4<sup>th</sup>. - The extent of the Civil authority to be exercised, referred to by the President and Secretary of War, in their Letters of date, to the Lt. General Commanding

" 5<sup>th</sup>. - Appointment of Commissioners to confer with the French and Mexican authorities in Mexico.

" 6<sup>th</sup>. - Arms and Ordnance Stores.

On May 17<sup>th</sup>, the Conference was fully organized by calling Gov. Lubbock to the Chair, and the appointment of W. K. Patterson as Secretary.

On motion, the Chairman appointed the following Committees:

No. I. - Gov. Reynolds, Vockee, Johnson, Bryan, Oldham, Patterson

No. II. - Oldham, Merrick, Mitchell, Reynolds, and Lubbock.

No. III. - Johnson, Moore, Murrain, Reynolds, Manning, Merrick

On motion, the 1<sup>st</sup>, 2<sup>d</sup> and 6<sup>th</sup> Propositions of the Lt. General, were referred to Committee No. I;

The 2<sup>d</sup> Proposition was referred to Committee No. II;

The 4<sup>th</sup> and 5<sup>th</sup> Propositions to Committee No. III;

The Conference took a recess until Tuesday, 8 o'clock A.M.

Tuesday, August 18, 8 o'clock A.M.

Conference met pursuant to adjournment.

Judge Merrick, of Committee No. III, made the following Report, which was unanimously adopted: "The undersigned,

"Sub-Committee has had under consideration the question submitted by  
"Hon. G. Kirby Smith, as to 'The extent of the Civil authority to be  
"exercised by him, referred to by the Secretary of War in his Letter of  
"July 14. 1863,' now reports, 'that in the opinion of the Committee, it  
"is intimated, that such powers only should be exercised as are now  
"exercised by other officers at Richmond, and which it is abso-  
"lute necessary, on account of inability to communicate with  
"Richmond, that the General should assume, in order to augment  
"and maintain his Army, and put the Department in the best state  
"of defence."

The objects to which such powers will extend, are enu-  
merated, generally, in the Letter of the Secretary of War, and it  
is impracticable to be more specific here.

Of course, when the  
"Secretary of War advises the General in command of the depart-  
"ment to assume powers not granted by an Act of Congress to any  
"General in the Army, and only exercised by other Departments of  
"the Government, he expects that such powers (which are only powers  
"of Administration) should be exercised according to existing Law,  
"and that nothing should be changed except the Agents by which  
"the operations of the Government, in respect to this Department,  
"are carried on."

The respective States composing the Department  
"have organized Governments, and it could not have been the in-  
"tention of the Secretary of War to advise the Commanding General  
"to assume Civil authority which belongs to the States, they still  
"having officers present, ready to perform their respective duties  
"and functions."

(Signed).

Merrick."

Col. Pendleton Murrah, from the same  
Committee, made the following Report:

"The undersigned, a Sub-  
"Committee, to whom was referred this question, respectfully submits,  
"that the dependence of the Trans-Miss. Department upon the Ports  
"of Mexico for supplies, and for communication abroad, together with  
"the relationships of the French and Mexican Governments, at the pre-  
"sent time, make an understanding with the authorities by those Go-  
"vernments highly important, if not absolutely essential. The dispo-  
"sition of those Powers and their Officials, can only be ascertained by  
"correspondence with them. The correspondence, under the existing  
"state of things, even as to civil matters, cannot perhaps, be conducted  
"directly through the Government, and as the correspondence to have  
"reference merely directly to the interests of this Department and  
"its immediate wants, the Law, whenever the Law speaks, and  
"propriety, whenever the Law is silent, points out the Military Com-  
"mander of the Department as the proper official to institute and



16  
conduct the correspondence. As to the mode of carrying on the correspondence, it is, of course, to be left to the discretion of the Commanders; and yet it is not deemed improper to suggest, that the importance of the subject authorizes, if it does not require, an Agent intelligent, well informed, of known character, one adapted to inspire confidence of his knowledge and discretion, and not likely to be misled, in these times of trial and uncertainty, by mere plausibilities, or intimations intended to please and flatter, without promising or guaranteeing any thing of benefit. The selection of such an Agent, and the prosecution of such line of policy, would find its justification in facts which have already transpired in the conduct of French Officials. These facts forming a basis of enquiry, and authorizing an approach to them officially for that purpose, would enable the Agent or Commissioner to sound, upon Mexican soil, both French and Mexican authorities, ascertain their disposition towards our Government and People, and what we may expect of them in the way of favor or assistance, what credit may be founded upon the various productions, &c., in our own Territory. Whilst the Agent might not be dignified by any definite Title or Grade, which proclaims his authority, and its extent, he might, at least, be authorized to make explanations, give assurances, and come to an understanding, founded upon consummations of especial interest pointing directly to the wants of this District, and embracing the specific matters pertaining to the general questions of credit and supplies from abroad. It is believed that our situation is such, that these enquiries cannot be pushed forward with too much industry and discretion; for, if it be that the French Government is favorably disposed towards our Country, such control has it over the Country and forts of Mexico, that his will is likely to be the law, and important results may be anticipated from securing his good will. The condition of the Trans-Miss. Department, now wants, what is believed and ascertained of the disposition of the present authorities, it is believed fully authorizes the Commanding General

He cannot, be instructed from Richmond as to civil matters pertaining to the Agency questions of mere irregularity, or even of doubtful authority. In conducting the correspondence, both the interest of the Country, and the necessities under which it labors, will be the Law to guide his discretion.

Respectfully submitted.

(Signed).

J. Murrah.

Which was read, and, on motion, unanimously adopted.

Gov. Thos. B. Reynolds, from Committee No. I, made the following Report: "The undersigned, for whom was referred the condition of the Trans-Miss. Dept. since the Fall of Vicksburg, has had the same under consideration,



and begs leave to submit the following Report: Since the commencement of the war, this Department has labored under peculiar difficulties of a very embarrassing character: it has received but a meagre share of the limited supplies of arms and munitions of war under the control of the Government. Having all inquiry, at present, as to the causes which prevented adequate supplies from being sent West of the River, it is sufficient to say, that the supply of arms, munitions, &c. in this Department, has never been equal to the imperative demands of the Army. This was true before the fall of Vicksburg and Fort Hudson. Now, since the Army has cut off the "arterial system" of the Mississippi River, and hence the Gulf-Coach, effectively blockaded, and the State of Missouri overrun and governed by military powers, we are completely separated from every Confederate East of the River, and must abandon all hope of even the imperfect and irregular supply heretofore received from the Government, and entirely rely upon our own resources. Relinquished, as we are, the General in Command can neither transmit Reports, nor receive communications regularly from the seat of Government. Hence, the safety of the Republic (the Supreme Law) requires that he assume at once and exercise, the power and prerogatives of the President of the Confederate States and his subordinates, in reference to all matters involving the interests of his Department and necessities toward this policy, and will not brook delay, and it is believed that all the exigencies of the Country may be met without violating the Constitution and Laws of the Confederate States, and without assuming anything like dictatorial power.

As for the temper of the people, we are compelled to report some disaffection and disloyalty in each of the several States of this Department, and considerable gloom and despondency, the result of Vicksburg and other disasters, but the great mass of the people are loyal to the Government of their choice, and have full and unreserved confidence in the ability and integrity of the General Commanding this Department, and we think it safe to say, that they have maturely and considerably determined, that no greater calamity can befall them than subjugation or submission to the Federal Government. Reference, in general terms only, is here made to the resources of the States, because your Committee have not the requisite information to enable them to give specific details. Nor do they deem it important, as the General can, through his subordinate officers, obtain more copious and accurate statistics, than we can possibly give in this Report. It is thought that Texas now, and with part of the field, from 15 to 20,000 men, including stragglers, volunteers, &c.; has grain, horses and beef, to feed her people and the Army two years; has four gun factories making 300 guns per month; has metal, copper and tin, to make 100 cannon, and gun carriages for a like number of plates and in process of construction; is making Breussing rifles successfully; has two Border-Mills doing good work; has on hand 30,703 lbs. common powder, and 25,000 lbs. lead; 90,000 fixed



ammunition; 6254 lbs. Buck shot. She has in the field now, one  
Regiment of State Troops for Frontier protection, well supplied with  
ammunition. She has distributed a limited supply of powder,  
lead and caps, for some Counties. She has furnished great numbers  
of cotton cards to her people, and is now manufacturing cotton cards,  
and she has on hand materials to keep in good repair, the Ma-  
chinery of the Plantations.

Arkansas can furnish 8 to 10,000 men,  
and has immense quantities of provisions and forage; her shops  
and factories are all in the hands of the Government, and the Ge-  
neral has all needed information in reference to them.

Louisiana can furnish 10 to 15,000 men,  
and has an excess of corn, sugar and molasses.

As to the manu-  
facture of clothing, and the mineral resources, we refer the  
General to his Mining and Mining Bureau, and his Ordnance  
Department, as more reliable sources of information than  
any in our power.

Missouri can furnish 10,000 to 15,000 men, many  
of States in our possession, and large numbers are daily recruit-  
ing. Missouri at present is valuable chiefly as recruiting ground,  
for the Confederate Army. It is thought by the Government of  
Missouri, that a good system of recruiting in Missouri would  
aid a Regiment a month from that State, and it is also  
thought, that an advance in force in Missouri, would add  
10,000 to 15,000 men to the Confederate Army.

As to the means of  
training, and the total population for the protection of their  
homes, we urge the execution of the Conscription Law, with the  
privileges of conscription; the calling out the Militia by the  
several Governors; the enrollment of Volunteers for some term of  
service as State Troops, or for the War, in Districts where the  
Conscription Law cannot be enforced by reason of actual or  
threatened invasion; and we urge, in every consideration,  
the employment of 100,000 to 150,000 men in the service in Texas -  
most of which, thereby turning loose an army of 100,000 men,  
who are good fighting men.

We ask to be discharged from the  
further consideration of the means for increasing the loyalty,  
restoring confidence, and keeping the people steady, &c., until  
that the Proposition may be considered by the entire Conference.

(Signed.)

Thos. C. Byrnes.

General.

Which Report was unanimously and unanimously  
adopted.

Wm. M. Hallam, of Committee W. M.  
made the following Report: "The Committee to whom was re-  
ferred the following subjects submitted by Mr. Hallam to the  
General."

"question of currency, and the best mode of securing the cotton of  
 the Department without causing opposition on the part of the  
 people, submit the following report. That, in view of the difficulties  
 resulting from the occupation of the Mississippi River by  
 the enemy, the cotton of this Department is the only safe and reliable  
 source for carrying on military operations for the  
 defence of the Country North of the Mississippi. The cotton of  
 the Department is, under the circumstances, the only cotton  
 as a means of purchase and accumulating supplies, and it  
 is doubtful under the provisions of the Act of Congress, recently  
 amended, the Government can obtain the cotton for  
 the amount that will be required, and to make an additional  
 deposit in the Treasury would be a serious addition to the  
 already redundant circulation of the Confederate currency. The  
 Committee make the following suggestion. As to the  
 mode of payment, and as a means of sustaining the credit of  
 the Treasury notes as currency. We make the following  
 suggestions for the consideration of the Commanding General.  
 That certificates be executed to receive for the amount of the  
 cotton purchased, paying the Government for the payment  
 of the price agreed upon in the form of a coupon. Bonds, the  
 interest to be paid semi-annually, from the date of the  
 certificates in specie, and with the additional pledge  
 that a sufficient amount of the proceeds of sale of the  
 cotton, shall be available for the payment of the  
 interest coupons for interest for each year, and that the  
 Government will provide for the prompt and certain payment  
 of future accumulating interest. We believe the Government would  
 prefer such a payment, and in the Treasury notes, such  
 certificates would not swell the amount of circulation as  
 greatly and that the price would be estimated much higher  
 than Treasury notes, and would have a credit that would  
 make them most available as a means for obtaining  
 whatever the soldiers might wish to purchase at home or abroad.  
 In any other form of security, the Government could issue  
 the proceeds of the entire amount of cotton, with such  
 exceptions and modifications as the Commanding General  
 may deem necessary, to such particular wants or necessities  
 of the people, would tend to the trade in cotton and of the  
 hands of speculators now engaged in the present the further  
 depreciation of Confederate Notes, by presenting an amount  
 equal to the entire value of the cotton crop, being accumu-  
 lated in the Treasury of this Department, in which a super-  
 abundance now already exists, and prevents a further depre-  
 ciation of public sentiment by the great of gains and  
 speculations, desires, with which it is already infected.  
 The subject of discharging the necessary military obligations

\* to the

upon

incurred; we venture to suggest that in case money can  
 not be obtained from other sources for that purpose, the  
 commanding general, in the execution of the special powers  
 conferred upon him by the President, cause the Confederate  
 notes not bearing interest, which have been funded with  
 the various Depositories within the Department, to be reissued  
 and paid out by the proper officers, in discharge of the debt  
 for military purposes, as well as pay due the soldiers. Although  
 the pledge would not be binding upon the Government, we  
 have no doubt if such notes were to issue, with the pledge  
 of the Division of being refunded in Bonds of the same rate  
 and interest as now issue, the Government, under the circum-  
 stances, would not be slow to satisfy and redeem the pledge.

(Signed)

W. H. Williams.

Chairman.

The question being upon the adoption  
 of the foregoing Report, the Conference unanimously adopted  
 it, and during the Report which relates to the buying and  
 impressment of cotton, and the re-issuing of Treasury Notes  
 in the name of Depositories, was refused, by a tied vote, to  
 accept that part of said Report recommending the issuance  
 of specie in the purchase of cotton.

Gen. Reynolds offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That for harmonizing and infused  
 vigor into the patriotic efforts of the People, diffuse correct  
 information, and disseminate loyalty, an organization should  
 be instituted as follows: The Governors, for the time being, of  
 the Trans-Mississippi, should, unofficially, compose a Committee  
 of Public Safety, with a Chairman to call it together when ne-  
 cessary, and ask no other duty and should provide for Com-  
 mittees of Correspondence in each County and Parish, to  
 correspond with the Governor of their State, and with  
 the Committee. The Depts. of each County and Parish  
 should form a voluntary Confederate Association to co-ope-  
 rate with the Trans-Mississippi Committee of Public Safety  
 and the Corresponding Committee; and Thos. C. Reynolds,  
 Governor of Missouri, was appointed Chairman of said  
 Committee.

Mr. C. H. White offered the following Resolution  
 which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That from our  
 interview with Mr. Genl. E. Kirby Smith, and after hearing  
 his general plan, we have the most implicit confidence  
 in his regard for our military skill and ability, his de-  
 votion to Southern rights, and his purity and integrity as a  
 man, and that we believe the united and vigorous support  
 of our People will, under his leadership, ensure a final suc-  
 cessful result.

Chief, Division of Missouri, Senator

John A. Arkansas, and Senator Odell of Texas, were  
appointed to present the above resolution to Genl. Smith.  
Whereupon, the Conference adjourned.

(Signed)

F. A. Tuborch,

Chairman.

(Sgd.) W. K. Patterson,

Secretary.

To the People  
of  
Texas, Louisiana, Arkansas and Missouri,  
and the  
Allied Indian Nations.

At the invitation of the Lieutenant General commanding the Trans-Mississippi Department, we assembled at this place with several of your judges, Confederate Senators, and other distinguished citizens, to confer with him on the measures to be taken for the defence of the common cause. Those measures we do not particularize, so they had best be disclosed by the execution of them, and by the benefits they much produce. Coming to a thorough understanding with him, the Members of the Conference unanimously sustained the vigorous and decided policy he proposes to pursue.

We will not attempt to disguise the changes in our position by the fall of our strongholds on the Mississippi River. Interrupting communication between the two sections of the Confederacy, it throws each mainly on its own resources. But the apprehensions of evil from this interruption have been greatly exaggerated; the warning given by the Fall of New Orleans has not been unheeded, and the interval since that event has been used to develop the great resources of this Department. We are now self-dependent, but also self-sustaining. With our own manufactories of cannon, arms, powder, and other munitions of war, with mines opened, and factories established, with cotton for a basis of financial measures, and with abundance of food, we are able to conduct a vigorous defence, and seize occasions for offensive operations against the enemy. The immense extent of our Territory, the uncertainty of navigation on our rivers, the unwholesomeness of the regions through which our interior is approached, the difficulties of transportation on our roads, present immense obstacles to the advance of large armies of the enemy, with their innumerable trains of luxurious supplies; small bodies will ignominiously fail in the attempt at our subjugation. For even his largest armies we rely on the energy and



skills of our military commanders, the zeal and activity of our civil authorities, the discipline and courage of our armies, and the vigorous self-sacrificing patriotism of our whole people. There is everything to incite us to renewed efforts - nothing to justify despondency.

We are fortunate in the Military Chief of this Department. In the prime of life, of large experience, active, intelligent, and with a prestige of uniform success in his undertakings, he is guided by a profound respect for law and the Constitutional rights of the citizen. Re-posing full trust in him, we cordially commend him to your entire confidence and support. In view of the existing state of our affairs, he has been clothed with more than usual powers by the President to be exercised within the bounds of <sup>\* the</sup> Constitution and the laws. Those just and legal powers he may have to exert promptly and boldly, to their fullest extent for the common good. In so doing, he will receive the zealous support of every patriot. The entire military force and means in this Department, should be liberally used for our protection, whenever necessary. Some measures may inconvenience particular individuals; but we rely on their patriotism and good sense to produce a cheerful concurrence of the hardships to be expected in a war for our very existence as a Nation.

To organize and combine, without delay, the individual efforts of our citizens to sustain our cause, we have formed, unofficially, a Committee of Public Safety, to be composed of the executives of the five wings of the States in this Department, and have selected the Governor of Missouri as present Chairman thereof. By Committees of Correspondence and Voluntary Associations, in every County and Parish, we hope to unite all our patriotic citizens in a vigorous support of the Confederate and State Authorities in the defence of our families and homes. Let every one rally to the call, and promptly perfect an organization which will fill the Southern heart with renewed enthusiasm throughout this whole Department. Let a patriotic press and Clergy stimulate to exertion! Under the searching eye of a whole People aroused to ceaseless vigilance, the plots of secret foes will wither in the bud! By the wholesome influence, gentle and peaceful, but improving, of an organized, all-pervading, patriotic public opinion, the despondent will be inspired with fresh hope, the steadfast be moved to heroic energy, the rapacious extortioner learn liberality, the selfish trimmer abandon his degrading neutrality, and the vile traitor be cowed into the irritation of despair.

We address you in the calm language of firm confidence in the final triumph of our cause, concealing nothing of our perils, exaggerating nothing of our hopes. Our powerful and haughty foes propose not only to coerce us into submission, but to despoil us of our whole



property, and subject us to every species of ignominy. Bragg is  
 he who would not, continued to contend for our rights, even  
 when all shall be lost but honor! The capitalist, must, be  
 liberal of his means, the speculator forego his gains, the strag-  
 gler hasten to his regiment, every able-bodied man hold  
 himself in readiness for military service; our women, the  
 glory of our race, tend the loom, and even follow the plow;  
 our boys guard the homes their fathers are defending on the  
 frontier; and Western skill and valor will prepare a San  
 Jacinto defeat for every invading army that pollutes the soil  
 of this Department. Unsurpassed in courage, intelligence and  
 energy, you have only to arise in your might, and the  
 enemy will speedily be driven back. Be true to yourselves,  
 to your past history, to your hopes of the future, and a baffled  
 foe will gladly seek the peace which we war to obtain.

The enemy may dismiss all hopes that the Western Section of the  
 Confederacy will seek any destiny separate from that of our  
 sisters east of the Mississippi. Attached to the Confederacy by  
 community of race, institutions and interests, baptized in the blood  
 we and they have poured out together, we desired no near political  
 connection. Let our Eastern Confederates do their full duty;  
 these States and their Indian Allies will do theirs; and when  
 our joint efforts shall have secured our common safety, the re-  
 membrance of the danger from a temporary cessation of intercourse,  
 will only strengthen the ties that bind us together.

In the darkest hours of our history, the protection extended to us by  
 Almighty God has been so manifest as even to be acknowledged  
 by candid foes. Their victories have been to them as fruit turn-  
 ing to ashes on their lips; our defeats have been chastenings to  
 improve us and arouse our energies. On his help and our  
 own right arms we steadfastly rely; counting on aid neither  
 from the policy of neutral nations, nor from the distractions  
 in the midst of our enemies, we look confidently forward to  
 the day when these thirteen Confederate States will, in peace  
 and safety, occupy their rightful position among the great  
 powers of the earth.

Thos. O. Moore, Gov. of La.      T. R. Lubbock, Gov. of State of Tex.  
 Harris Planagan, Gov. of Ark.      Thos. C. Reynolds, " " " Mo.

Marshall, Texas, 18<sup>th</sup> August, 1868.



Executive Department  
August 17. 1863.

Col. —

I am in receipt of your note, of this date, in regard to the transferring or enlisting of men from the State Troops into the C. S. service.

I will urge no objections whatever after the Troops are transferred to the C. S. service that any number of these may be placed in the Provisional Army; on the contrary, I am of the opinion, that the Commanding General could very well afford to keep small Companies of Militia in the service, provided their strength is depleted by the men volunteering for the war.

I am

Yours Very Respt  
J. R. Lubbock

To

Col. J. B. Licens.

Executive Department,  
August 17. 1863.

Capt. C. D. Turner,  
A. A. G.

Captain,

Enclosed, please find letter from Genl. C. Kirby Smith, touching the improvement of cotton. I have explained the condition of the State Cotton to the Genl. Smith, and deemed it best to get from him the enclosed.

Be pleased to lay it immediately before the General.

I received on yesterday your communication relative to the State Arms. I leave for Austin in a few days, and will communicate with you immediately after my arrival at that point.

I am

Yours Very Respt  
J. R. Lubbock

(Copy).

Ad. Geo. Marshall, Texas,  
August 15. 1863.

General,

I am directed by Lt. Genl E. Kirby Smith to inform you, that he did not intend to include the cotton belonging to the State of Texas in that subject, for impressment.

You will note of course, impress any cotton belonging to the State.

I have the honor to be,

Respectfully, &amp;c.

(Signed).

Gay M. Bryan,

Major in A. A. Genl.

Major Genl. J. B. Magruder,  
Dist. Texas, Arizona, &c.

Note. - The above is a copy of the letter mentioned as enclosed in the Governor's communication to Capt. E. P. Turner, on the preceding page.

Executive Department,  
Austin, Texas, 1863, Aug. 24.

General,

A number of the Battalion organizations of State Troops have been transferred to the service of the C. S. Other organizations have been perfected, but have not yet been transferred. The delays are attributable to various causes. Some, having reference to the orders emanating from your Bureau for the organization of State Troops, have discovered, as they insist, a purpose on the part of the C. S. Commander of the Department, in perfecting the further organization of the Battalions into Regiments, to ignore the reorganization in the Constitution of the rights in the State to appoint the Officers in the Militia, when called into the service of the C. S. At the present unsettled and disturbed condition of the public mind, the impression is having a demoralizing effect, the consequences of which, in extent and character, I am not prepared to determine. Since my return from Marshall, this subject, with others connected with this service, has been presented to me in such form as to render it necessary, in my judgment, for the best interests of the Country, that we should have some conference and understanding in regard to them. Not doubting that you will ever be ready so to accommodate your action, without the sacrifice of principle, as to best subserve the interests of our common cause, I do not hesitate, as it becomes my duty, to submit the following reflections for your

consideration, feeling assured that you will receive them in the spirit in which they are submitted.

In the exercise of the power delegated to the Confederate Government by the 12<sup>th</sup> Subdivision of the 3<sup>rd</sup> Section of the Constitution "To raise and support Armies," the People have not demanded to exercise the right of selecting the officers to command the Troops which have been furnished in such large, and, I may be permitted to say, in such efficiently numbers, to illustrate with their prowess and daring, every battle-field of the Confederacy. They have yielded these selections, as well in deference to their confidence in the eminent sagacity and wisdom of their President, as to the exigencies which required a resort to the mode adopted of raising an army.

But in the exercise of the power to "provide for calling forth the militia, and to provide for organizing, arming and disciplining the militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the Confederate States," the People are not willing that their acquiescence in the exercise of the appointing power by the President, shall be construed into a relinquishment of the reserved rights to the States, to appoint, in such mode as they may select, the officers of the militia. It will be remembered, that one of the principal objections raised to the constitutionality of the Conscription Law, was, that the men taken by it from the States, were of the militia, and that the Constitution reserved to the States the appointment of the officers, which was disregarded by the Act. This objection was met by the position that there were distinctly powers conferred on Congress by the Constitution, one "To raise and support armies" (12 sub. div. 3<sup>rd</sup> Sect.), another, "to provide for calling forth the militia" (15<sup>th</sup> sub. div. 1<sup>st</sup>).

That these grants of power were distinct, and in the exercise of the first, as in the Conscription Act, the reservation as to the appointment of the officers did not obtain.

But as to the latter, when the militia was called into the service, it was concluded that Congress could not interfere with the reserved right to the States to appoint the officers.

It has been the usage in this State, from which there has been no departure, except in one instance, to allow the appointing powers to be exercised by election by the Troops. And I must insist, both in view of principle, and the subordination and efficiency of the State Troops called into the field, that in the further organization into Regiments that this usage shall be observed.

By your General Order No. 7, the Battalion Commanders are directed to detail men at the request of Brigade Commanders, to arrest and bring to Camp those failing, or refusing, to report. It seems that

Major Cave has determined, that the Troops transferred cannot be used for any further purpose in relation to the Contumacious. In other words, they cannot be used for the purpose of guarding prisoners thus arrested, or for the Constitution of a Court Martial to try, and punish them - (But that, when arrested, the delinquents must be assigned to Companies and transferred. I must respectfully submit, that if the order or decision of Major Cave is adhered to, the State authorities will be powerless to enforce the law by punishing properly those who may attempt to defy it. It will be perceived, by an examination of the Military Law of the State, that Courts Martial, as ordinarily constituted, with the penalties prescribed, are insufficient for the purpose in question. We are therefore remitted to the provisions of the 36<sup>th</sup> and 41<sup>st</sup> Sections of the Law for adequate powers and penalties. To avail of these powers, and to enforce appropriate penalties, it would seem that the Courts Martial should at least be composed, in part, of the State Troops transferred, and that the decisions of the Courts should be executed by them. The troops called into active service from the body of the State Troops, and transferred to the service of the Confederate States, retain their characteristics as Militia, remain State Troops, and their identity as such is not merged or lost in the character of Confederate Soldiers. Hence it would seem eminently proper, that the Courts, to try offenders who take the character of deserters, should be constituted from those transferred and in active service, at least, in part, as a general Court Martial would be established.

I have the honor to be,

Yours Very Respectfully,

J. M. Lubbock

To-

Genl. J. B. Magruder,  
Comdg. Dist. Texas, &c.



Col. Sol Ross  
Brandon, Miss.

Executive Department  
Austin, Texas, 1863, Aug. 31.

My dear Sir,

I am in receipt of your communication of the 8<sup>th</sup> inst. in relation to the war-worn flag of your distinguished Regiment.

I deplore with you the loss of the Banner, which I should have been gratified and proud to have presented to the next Legislature, and seen it deposited side by side with the Flags of the 4<sup>th</sup> and 5<sup>th</sup> Texas Regiments, among the Archives of the State.

Believe me, I, with the rest of the people, are proud of the achievements of your distinguished Corps; and when gazing on the riddled colors deposited at the Capitol, the services of your Regiment will be the more present to the spectator from the absence of your Flag.

Very Respectfully,

C. R. Lubbock

Executive Department  
Austin, Texas, 1863, Aug. 31.

Major Genl. C. Kirby Smith  
Comdg. Texas-Miss. Mpts.  
Newport, La.

General,

I have just had the pleasure of meeting Col. Bowdoin, who gives me rather encouraging news of the bringing in of Ordnance supplies, so much needed in this Department. He also informs me that he is assured parties will run the blockade with arms and ammunition, if they can be convinced that cotton can be supplied freely for their vessels, and that they will risk the blockade at Matagorda Bay, the Mouth of the Brazos, &c.

If parties can be found who are willing to run the blockade at the points indicated, I see no difficulty in supplying the cotton. There is an abundance contiguous to those points, and it can be accumulated at either or both of the places very rapidly.

I can only say, General, that we are sadly deficient in arms and ammunition (powder, lead & caps), and I trust you will avail yourself of every opportunity to increase the supply.

I trust you will not hesitate to purchase, if possible, the cotton necessary; and that, if it cannot be purchased, you will impress it, as authorized by law.



We cannot infuse into the minds of the people confidence, when they know we are deficient in the sinews of war. I trust, General, you have wholly recovered from your indisposition.

Yours most respectfully,  
D. H. Hittcock

Executive Department,  
(Austin), Texas. 1863, Aug. 31.

St. Paul. E. Kirby Smith  
Com'dg Trans-Miss. Dept.  
The report, Sir

General,

I found, on my arrival here from Marshall, that the Indians on our Frontier are becoming daily more bold and troublesome. They have killed several women and children, and recently taken several captives. Many men have been killed within the past few weeks. Some of the women and children killed are families of soldiers in Confederate service. I fear this may be attended with bad effects upon our frontiersmen who are in the Army. There are no troops really engaged in the protection of the Frontier but the Regiment in the service of the State, raised for that purpose. It is scattered from Red River to the Rio Grande, and is wholly insufficient to protect so extended a line.

I believe it would give confidence to the people at home, and those in the Army whose families are on the Frontier if a few more men were detached to aid in its defence. I readily deem such action advisable. It would also be the means of keeping out of that section of Country many deserters from the Army.

I beg leave most respectfully to suggest, that the Regiment commanded by Col Geo Baylor, known as the 2<sup>d</sup> Regiment, Arizona Brigade, now attached to Major's Brigade, at Franklin, La, and only mustering about 300 men, be ordered to the Frontier of Texas to assist in keeping the Indians in check. I believe it would be good policy. Col. Baylor is well known on our Frontier; many of his men were enlisted in that part of the State, and their families reside there. I am also informed that a large number of his men are now at home: by moving his Regiment, they could be secured, and an opportunity be thus afforded to fill up its ranks, and the Regiment, if deemed advisable, could be hereafter assigned to other service.

I can assure you, General, there is much cause for alarm on our extended and exposed Frontier, and the People need some step of this kind to give them encouragement.



and Confidence.

I trust, you will bear in mind the suggestion I made to you, with all due deference, touching the policy of permitting men who had abandoned their Commands, to enter into other Regiments, provided they report within a reasonable time.

The President, I find, has issued a Proclamation granting them pardon if they rejoin their old Commands. I think the circumstances surrounding you will justify your carrying the idea of the President a little further, by permitting them to serve with any Confederate Command they may select.

My anxiety to see the Frontier people protected, and the Army, if possible, increased, must be my apology for troubling you on these subjects.

With the hope that your health is entirely restored,

I have the honor to be,

Yours most Respectfully

R. M. Lusk

Executive Department  
Austin, Texas, 1862. Sept. 1.

Major G. J. Dickinson, U. S. A.  
Comdg. Post, San Antonio.

Dear Sir,

I found your communication relative to arms on my return from Marshall.

I had stated to Col. Ford that I would loan you temporarily a limited number of arms when you should make a requisition for the same.

During my absence, however, Gen. Magruder had made of the Military Board a pressing request for all the arms they could spare, with which they at once complied, and sent off such as they had. To my regret, I found myself, on my return, unable to comply with your request, which, I assure you, it would have afforded me much pleasure otherwise to have done.

Truly and Respectfully Yours.

R. M. Lusk

Executive Department,  
Austin, Texas, 1863, Sept. 1.

Dear Major,

I hope you will not forget to send me, as soon as possible, authentic copies of the Letters written by the President and Secretary of War to Genl. C. Smith Smith, that were shown to the Conference at Marshall. I will use them with all discretion. Still, I believe, I should show them to some members of the Legislature. There is such a disposition to excite and crank about everything the military do, that I am anxious to show that Genl. Smith has authority directly from the President.

I would also be pleased to procure a copy of the statement that was exhibited to us of the forces West of the Mississippi.

I trust our meeting will have a good effect. It is generally well received, and good results are expected to flow from it.

With my best respects to Genl. Smith, and my constant assurances of high regard for yourself,

I am, Your friend,  
J. R. Smith

To  
Maj. Genl. (Bryson),  
(F. T. Smith),  
Shreveport, La.

Executive Department,  
Austin, Texas, 1863, Sept. 2<sup>d</sup>.

General,

Yours of the 28<sup>th</sup> ult. is this moment before me, and I hasten to reply.

I was pleased to learn that you would be assigned to duty on our frontiers (Border), and in charge of the Indian Country. I regret to inform you that the Indians are most determinedly hostile at this time, and are committing many depredations, having recently killed several men, women, and children. There is much alarm on the frontier; and I fear that, unless more help is extended to its inhabitants, the effect on those in the Army, whose families reside in the exposed countries, will be bad indeed. A few days since, I wrote Genl. Smith on this subject, and requested or suggested that he would send Geo. Baylor's Reg't (now very much reduced in number) from Comancheros to the frontier. Many of his men are at home in the frontier counties, and I thought the same time would assist in giving protection.

There certainly should be more men - the line is too long for a single Regiment to defend properly.

In regard to the status of the Regiment, I will say, that I had it re-organized, and mustered the men for three years on the war, expecting to transfer them to Confederate Service. The State asked for assurance that they would be kept on the Frontier for its protection, or that, before they should be removed, other troops should be placed there. These conditions were declined; and I could not, under the law organizing the Regiment, and my sense of duty to the people on the Frontier, consent to turn over the Regiment without some such stipulations. The Regiment is an enormous expense to the State, which her Treasury is poorly able to bear. It is all wrong: the Confederate Government should furnish the protection; and must finally pay all this expense. I am perfectly willing to transfer the Regiment to C. S. service, upon the assurance that they will provide amply for the protection of the Frontier; but I cannot consent that the State pay and support it, and at the same time give the C. S. the control of it. I should not feel satisfied in pursuing that course. It would delight me to effect an amicable arrangement by which I could save the expenditure to the State of its cost, and at the same time secure for the Frontier ample protection.

I am

Yours most Resp.

R. B. Latham

Brig. Genl. H. C. McCallister,  
Galveston, Texas.

Executive Department  
Austin, Texas, Sept 3.

Genl. John P. Bessers,  
Genl. Agent, State Militia,  
Huntsville, Texas.

Dear Sir,

I would wish to be informed what prospect there is, if any, for the Militia to procure Penitentiary cloth for tenting, they themselves paying for it.

Very Respectfully,

R. B. Latham

Executive Department  
Austin, Texas, Sept. 7. 1863.

Hon. Frank C. Williams,  
Comd'g Gen.

Dear Sir,

I have the honor to  
acknowledge your Circular Letter addressed to my care, and  
which has just been received, in reference to the duties of Ap-  
praisers appointed under the Act concerning Impressments.

Very Respectfully,

J. H. Galtch

Executive Department  
Austin, Texas, 1863, Sept. 11.

Hon. Frank C. Williams,  
Comd'g Gen.

Dear Sir,

I have the honor to  
transmit to the Commissioners under the Impressment Act, the  
enclosed copy of Receipt and appraisement of property, yesterday  
received at this Office from W. Hare, Capt. & A. S. M. C. S. A.,  
under date of August 25. 1863, with the request that it be for-  
warded, he being ignorant of the names of the Commissioners  
and their address.

Capt. Hare states, that the action of the  
Commissioners, if it be desired to forward to the owner of the  
property, will be addressed to B. Overharts, Kentucky Town,  
Grayson County, Texas.

I have the honor to be  
Yours Very Respectfully,  
James Paul,  
Priv. Secy.



J. W. Bennett, M. D.  
Leguino, Texas.

Executive Department,  
Austin, Texas, 1863, Sept. 15.

Dear Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 7<sup>th</sup> inst. My absence from the Capitol has prevented an earlier reply.

I know the honor of the several communications received from you since your return from Virginia, & concluded your health would not admit of your return to the scene of your duties. I, therefore, sought to procure an Agent to succeed you, and forwarded the necessary Papers and Instructions to Richmond for that purpose; but am yet ignorant if any gentleman has accepted the appointment.

From Mr. Sandy not a line has been received by this or the Comptroller's Department since the time you appointed him to act as your Agent. You will at once see the impossibility of a release from me until your accounts are adjusted, and I am advised that Mr. Sandy has been relieved by the new appointee. Still, as you have an Agent in the person of Mr. Sandy, for whose acts you are responsible, I will not presume to influence your movements. You must, of course, use your own discretion in the course you may pursue.

Very Respectfully,

R. B. Lister

Executive Department,  
Austin, Texas, 1863, Sept. 18.

Mrs. M. J. McKinnis,  
Secretary, &c.  
Chavastaw, Texas.

Madam,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 14<sup>th</sup> inst. requesting of me an order on the Financial Agent of the Penitentiary for cloth for making mattresses for the accommodation of sick and wounded soldiers on their way home, to be used at the "Soldiers' Home" established at Chavastaw by the Ladies of that place and vicinity. I assure most cordially of your humane, patriotic & charitable intentions.

I beg to suggest, that you make out a Requisition for such quantity of cloth as you will absolutely need, inasmuch as the Institution is taxed to its utmost capacity.

I have the honor to be, Very Respectfully

Yours Obedt. Servt.

R. B. Lister





the Militiamen together. I am of the opinion, that if you would issue an order, stating to those liable to be controlled by the U. S. Government, that they are excused from service alone on the ground that they are necessary for the protection of the Frontier Counties, and that the time has come that their services are necessary for that purpose, and that unless they so organize themselves they may probably be removed to other service, and organized Companies will take their place; they will at once connect themselves with the Militiamen of their respective Counties, and render essential service in keeping off the Indians.

I fear unless some order of this kind should emanate from you, it would do nothing with many of them. They are very obstinate because you, as the Commander of the District, have never proposed to grant them that privilege, knowing, as you do the necessity of keeping some men at home in the exposed settlements.

They being, as it were, a forcing subject, to be treated at any time, many would feel that they had no right to interfere or force them into any particular service.

I will be pleased to receive any suggestions, and to cooperate with you in any manner looking to the better protection of the exposed settlers.

Yours

Wm. W. H. (Capt. 1st Regt. N.Y. Mil.)

Carleton's Department,  
Lusk's, Texas, 1867, Sept. 21.

Gen. John S. Brown  
1st Regt. N.Y. Mil.  
Hartford, Conn.

Dear Sir,

The 25th Battalion of Texas Militia are in need of 500 yds. of web cloth. I have to state you will fill this order as soon as in your power, and transmit the same to the proper officer of said Battalion authorized to receive the same, upon payment of the customary price. The Battalion is ordered to march to the Coast immediately.

Very Respectfully,  
J. N. G. (Capt.)

Executive Department  
Austin, Texas, 1863, Sept. 29.

Hon. James P. Smith  
Chief Justice, Walker Co. }

Dear Sir,

I am in receipt of a Petition from your County, detailing the serious loss sustained by Mr. Thomas Winn, a citizen of Walker County, in consequence of an accidental conflagration, which consumed a portion of his household effects, comprising his wearing apparel and that of his family; bedding, &c. &c.; and I address my reply to the application of the Petitioners for Penitentiary cloth to meet his pressing necessities, to you, at the instance of Hon. J. H. Banton, who suggests an order for four Bolts.

Although the present is not of the class of cases which authorizes County Courts to make a Requisition for cotton cloth upon the Penitentiary; yet, if the County Court of Walker County is satisfied that Mr. Winn can be relieved only by the Penitentiary, I am willing that your Court apply to the Financial Agent for four bolts of cotton cloth, diminishing that amount should you deem it too great. The Financial Agent is thereupon authorized to fill your Requisition.

Very Respectfully,  
C. N. Lubbock

Executive Department  
Austin, Texas, Sept. 30, 1863.

Genl. John P. Cressen  
Civil Agt State Penit  
Huntsville, Texas. }

Dear Sir,

The Comptroller has placed in my hands your quarterly Report ending 31<sup>st</sup> August 1863, and I have just received your Biennial Report ending same date.

Without, at this time, giving an opinion as to the propriety or the law in sending your Report directly to this Office, without the examination of the Directors, I regret that such a state of feeling should exist, as is apparent from your Report to me. I also much regret to find, that you do not treat the cotton transaction as a finality. In a letter from Mr. Walter, one of the Directors, to me, he says, that you stated that, "if the

Legislature did not do him (you) justice, that he (you) would do himself (yourself) justice." I also discovered that in receiving the amount \$7783<sup>22</sup>/<sub>100</sub>, you say, on acc of Cotton, &c. Now, in the conversation I had with you on this subject, the impression was left on my mind, that you would turn the cotton over on your books as a purchase for the State, receiving the money paid for it with an explanatory entry such as you might wish to make, and leave it to the Legislature as to whether or not any compensation or additional price should be allowed you. I was clearly of the opinion, and so expressed it to you, that this was the proper course, stating to you, as I did, that I could not approve of your conduct in this transaction, altho' releasing you from any intention of wrong. My opinion has undergone no change; and I ask of you, in justice to the State, yourself and myself, that you pursue this course at once - That the matter be closed on the Books, and a Report of that kind made through the Directors. I wish to make this statement to the Legislature. I much bring it to their notice, and would much prefer having it finally settled. If, however, you decline to take this course, you will be responsible for the consequences. As I before stated to you, I think you committed a great error in this cotton transaction; and all the profit you will ever make out of it will never compensate you for the imputations cast against you in regard to it. Altho' I do not approve of it, I wish to put you right, if you will allow me to do so: if you will not, then I can only pursue that course which duty requires of me. Trusting so near from now at an early day,

I am,

Yours Very Respectfully,

A. B. Ladd

Executive Department  
Austin, Texas, 1863, Sept. 30.

To  
Gov. Thos. O. Moore, Esq.

Governor,

Yours of the 12<sup>th</sup> inst. is  
just to hand.

I regret that Senator Weightman should have  
been placed to any inconvenience by the action of our State  
Officers. The Enrolling Officers were instructed, as you will  
see by the public order enclosed, to enroll all Refugees. There  
are many here, and I believe they should be in the service  
somewhere. I thought it right to enroll them. I presume  
Senator Weightman would not have been held to service, had  
the Officers known his official position in the State of Louisiana.  
The very moment I was informed of his situation, I had  
him released.

Rest assured, Governor, there is no disposition on  
my part to interrupt those friendly relations and that comity  
existing between the States of Louisiana and Texas, and which,  
I trust, will ever continue.

I have the honor to be,

Yours Very Respectfully,

Wm. H. Smith

Executive Department  
Austin, Texas, 1863, Sept. 30.

Genl. A. Kirby Smith,  
Comdr. Texas. Arm. Corps.  
Shreveport, La.

General,

I have heard that a pro-  
position has been made by Mr. Col. Broadwell to parties in  
this State, Contractors with the Government, for supplies, that  
if they would send on their certified accounts, he would  
pay them in cotton on Red River, and give them permission  
to ship the cotton, through some foreign party, by way of the  
Miss., under the condition that the cotton should not be sold  
in N. Orleans.

Having been thus impressed, I deem it my duty to  
notify you of the facts. I cannot believe that such policy meets  
your approval: it opens the door to too much fraud, and  
looks to me like playing right into the hands of the enemy.



They would consent, for every bale of cotton in the Confederacy to pass out upon the same conditions, knowing well they could ultimately get it all. This Cotton business is giving us much trouble.

While upon this subject, General, I do think it bad policy to pay such enormous prices, in a depreciated currency, for Cotton. I am told that the Government Agents about Houston are now paying sixty cents for Cotton, when it is really worth but Eighty cents in specie, and, I am told, can be had sometimes as low as five and six cents. It has a tendency to depreciate the money now in circulation, and will increase the debt enormously. We had better get what is wanted on a specie basis, giving certified accounts, payable in that way.

Trusting, General, you are well,

I am,

Yours Very Respectfully,  
J. W. Lubbock

Executive Department,  
Austin, Texas, 1863, Oct. 1.

Messrs. Gubank & Co. }  
Piercher & Williamson Co. }

Gentlemen,

By direction of the Governor, I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Report of date Sept. 1, 1863.

Very Respectfully,  
James Paul,  
Priv. Secy.

Executive Department  
(Austin, Texas, 1863, Oct. 2.)

To  
Major Genl. J. B. Magruder,  
Comdg. Dist. of Texas, &c. &c.  
Houston, Texas.

General,

I am directed by the Governor respectfully to bring to your attention the necessity that exists for securing the State Penitentiary against a sudden dash by the enemy.

To endeavor to impress upon your mind the value of the Institution to the Armies of the Trans-Miss. Dept. were idle - it is too well known and appreciated by you. Its destruction would entail incalculable evils.

His Excellency respectfully suggests that one or more Companies be stationed at, or in the vicinity of, Huntsville, for its protection against raiders.

An attempt against the Institution would be made with Cavalry, and the Parapet Wall surrounding it would enable the force defending it easily to repel a sudden attack by an enemy whose movements must necessarily be rapid, and whose safety would not admit of delay at any one point.

His Excellency respectfully urges, General, that you give to this subject your most early and earnest attention.

I have the honor to be,  
With great respect,  
Your Obedt. Servt.,  
James Paul,  
Priv. Secy.



Executive Department,  
Austin, Texas, 1863, Oct 7.

Genl. John S. Besson,  
Field Agent State Penit.,  
Huntsville, Texas.

Sir,

You will deliver, as soon as possible, to Capt. M. Quinn, Co. H, Flournoy's Reg't, 300 yds. Linen, suitable for drawers and shirts, he being in this State for the purpose of procuring clothing and having represented to me the impossibility of procuring cloth from any other source.

Very Respectfully,  
E. H. Lattock

Executive Department,  
Austin, Texas, 1863, Oct 7.

Genl. John S. Besson,  
Field Agt. State Penit.,  
Huntsville, Texas.

Dear Sir,

I am directed by the Governor to inform you, that in his communication to you of Oct. 7. 1863, requesting you to deliver to Capt. M. Quinn, Co. H, Flournoy's Reg't, 300 yds. of Linen - he omitted to say it was to be paid for by that officer.

You will therefore deliver the cloth only upon the customary price being paid therefor.

I have the honor to be,  
Yours Very Resptly,  
James Paul,  
Pris. Secy.

Executive Department,  
Austin, Texas, 1863, Oct 7.

Hon. R. J. Forbes  
Secretary of State,  
Austin, Texas.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge your Report of the 7<sup>th</sup> inst, giving the result of the elections for Representatives in Congress for the 1<sup>st</sup>, 2<sup>d</sup>, 3<sup>d</sup>, 4<sup>th</sup>, 5<sup>th</sup>, and 6<sup>th</sup> Districts, held August 3<sup>d</sup>, 1863.

In accordance, therefore, with the requirements of an Act entitled "An Act supplemental to an Act to apportion the State of Texas, and to regulate the election of members of Congress," approved April 8<sup>th</sup>, 1861, I hereby direct that Certificates of election be issued to the following named members, they having respectively received the highest number of votes in their respective Districts.

|                               |                 |
|-------------------------------|-----------------|
| For the 1 <sup>st</sup> Dist. | John A. Wilson, |
| " 2 <sup>d</sup> "            | C. C. Herbert,  |
| " 3 <sup>d</sup> "            | A. K. Branch,   |
| " 4 <sup>th</sup> "           | J. B. Sexton,   |
| " 5 <sup>th</sup> "           | V. R. Byrson,   |
| " 6 <sup>th</sup> "           | J. H. Morgan.   |

Very Respectfully,

J. R. Lubbock

Executive Department  
Austin, Texas, 1863, Oct. 9.

To

Maj. Genl. J. Bantread Magruder,  
Com'dg Dist. Texas, &c. &c.

General

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your copy of communication to his Excellency Santiago Vidauri, Gov. of Nuevo Leon, & Coahuila, relative to your action in the case of Andres Valenzuela and his Band of Robbers.

I cordially approve the same, and am convinced that every possible effort should be exerted to secure peace and quiet on our common frontiers, so essential to us at this time.

Thanking you, Generals, for your courtesy.

I am,

Yours most Resp.  
P. M. Lottick

Executive Department  
Austin, Texas, Oct. 9<sup>th</sup>, 1863.

The Adj't and Inspector General will sell of the Goods turned over by the Military Board for public use, to St. Millett for the use of Co. G, Flournoy's Regiment, the following articles, if they can be spared, fixing the prices at such rate as will be furnished by the Secretary of the Military Board, viz; Grey Flannel 54 7/8 yds, India Tweed 124 1/2, White Flannel 93 1/2, Saxony Tweed 109, Cottonades 78 1/4 yds.

You will also deliver, on the same terms, to St. Millett for use Capt. Quinn's Co. Flournoy's Reg't, 120 yds. Grey Flannel.

To Col.

J. Y. Washburn  
Adj't & Insp. Genl.

P. M. Lottick

Executive Department  
Austin, Texas, 1863, Oct. 9.

Jos. Frederick Esq. (,  
Houston, Texas.)

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your two communications, the one bearing date the 4<sup>th</sup> September, 1863, the other 17<sup>th</sup> Sept, 1863, relating to the drafting into the State Militia of parties claiming to be aliens.

My duty, as the Executive of Texas, is to see that her laws are faithfully executed. The "Act to perfect the organization of State Troops, and place the same on a war footing," approved Dec. 25. 1861, subjects to military duty, under its "provisions," every able-bodied free white male inhabitant of this State, between the ages of 18 and 50 years.

The question of liability, thus resolves itself into the question simply of domicile. If a party, claiming to be an alien, has been drafted, upon a proper showing, before the Courts of the State that he has not acquired domicile, he would be released. If he be an inhabitant of the State, and of legal age, he must be drafted under the aforesaid Act, and the burden of proof that he is not domiciled, must rest with him before the Courts of the Country.

I have the honor to be

Yours most Respectfully

Edw. Atcheson



Executive Department,  
Austin, Texas, 1863, Oct. 9.

To  
Maj. Genl. J. Bankhead Magruder  
Comd'g Dist. Texas, &c. &c  
Houston, Texas.

General

I have the honor  
to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 27<sup>th</sup>  
inst. requesting the use of the State Penitentiary for the  
safe keeping of the Federal Prisoners of War.

My previous  
objection to its use for the above purpose, was not, what  
you state: my conscience would be easy were the same  
treatment accorded to the Federal, they have inflicted  
upon Morgan and his Officers.

My real objection was, and  
now is, the risk to the Institution resulting from such  
use. No one in your District, General, is better informed of  
the necessity of preserving it unimpaired, and what results its  
destruction would cause in the Trans-Miss. Dept. I feel  
that its use, in the manner contemplated, endangers the  
risk of apprehending, viz; its destruction; and, with such view  
I am unwilling to accord the required permission. I  
think one of more of the Minute Companies, organized for  
local defence, would readily assume the duty of guarding  
these Prisoners, and thus leave you your more experienced  
troops for active operations.

I propose to bring the subject  
before the Legislature, which will meet in a few weeks.

I am, General,  
Yours most Resp.  
P. M. Lott

Executive Department,  
Austin, Texas, 1863, Oct. 9.

Col. Thos. Carothers,

Superintendent of Penit.

Dear Sir,

Mr. Frank T. T. of Houston has agreed to furnish the Secretary of State with candles for the use of the next Legislature, if he can procure wicks for wicks from the Penitentiary, it being impossible to procure the same elsewhere.

Let Mr. T. therefore, have hired sufficient (not to exceed fifty pounds) to manufacture Twelve Boxes of Candles, if you can spare the same, upon payment of the customary price. The Secretary of State informs me he knows of no other person of whom he can procure candles for the use of the Legislature...

Very Respectfully,

J. P. Lott

The above was erroneously addressed: it is intended for the Financial Agent, and Genl. Besset will please refer upon it.

James Paul

Secy.

Executive Department,  
Austin, Texas, 1863, Oct. 10.

Col. John S. Ford,

Comdr. of Conscripts,

Austin, Texas.

Sir,

Messrs. Cutbanks & Co., Manufacturers of Hand-Cards, Circleville, Williamson Co. Texas, has made an application to me. That I request of you the furlough of Mr. T. Rutledge a Conscript, not yet assigned to any Company, for the purpose of working in their said Factory. They state that he is very useful to them, and that they cannot well do without him. Their Establishment has been recognized by the Legislature as advantageous to the State, and I trust you may furlough him for such time as he may continue in their employ.

Very Respectfully,

J. P. Lott



Executive Department,  
Austin, Texas, 1863, Oct. 10.

Capt. W. W. Reynolds  
Dr. Master, 105 Reg't  
(Lubbock, Texas.)

Dear Sir—

Surgeon C. G. Keenan has applied to me for material for a suit of clothes for two Nurses in the Hospital who have been with the small pox. He states that he must destroy their present clothing, and cannot elsewhere procure new suits (the 2. M. of the Post having none suitable) but, from your stores.

You will, therefore, let Surgeon Keenan have sufficiently cloth for two suits, provided arrangements are made with him or Dr. Master M. Kinney to replace the same with you.

Very Respectfully,

J. B. Lattock

Executive Department  
Austin, Texas, 1863, Oct. 9.

Captain.

Your favor in relation to arms was received by the Adj. Genl and replied to by him during my absence. I also received yours on the same subject this morning.

I beg leave to inform you, that the State, through the Military Board, have a contract with Short, Biscoe & Co. of Tyler, Smith Co for 5000 Guns. They report, on 17<sup>th</sup> Sept., 500 bl. bored and turned ready for the stocks, 200 more bored out, and 50 welded, making 800 Barrels; 300 bayonets made, have nearly all the pieces ready for 800 Locks.

Messrs. Jno. H. Billups & Co. of Pecos, Anderson Co., have 100 Guns finished and turned over to the State Ordnance Officers; fifty more were to be turned over this week, and they expect to turn over another 100 in two months. A new contract is about to be made with them.

Whitesmiths, Campbell & Co., of Rust, Cherokee Co. report under date of 1<sup>st</sup> Sept. that they have 100 Guns nearly ready, fifty of which were to be delivered by the 22<sup>nd</sup> Sept, and after that 100 were expected to be delivered every month.

A. B. Tanner, of Baskin, delivers 25 to 30 every month.

These parties all complain that they are

running very short of materials, and unless they can be supplied, particularly Minerscarver, Campbell & Co., I fear their establishments will be compelled to suspend. I would urge upon the Commanding General, if it be possible, that these parties be assisted with materials. They also complained very much of being annoyed by Enrolling Officers and others, attempting to take their hands away from them.

The Adj. Genl. General is in receipt of a letter from Lt. M. G. Hughes on the same subject.

I will at once give instructions for the Contractors to deliver to the order of Capt. Ford, all arms as fast as completed, the enclosing the proper receipts for them. I will instruct the Ordnance Office or Contractors to keep you advised as to the time they will be ready to deliver, &c.

I am,

Yours Very Respectfully  
J. M. Subbitt

To  
Capt. E. P. Turner  
A. T. S.

Executive Department  
Tucson, Oct. 12, 1863.

Capt. E. P. Turner  
A. T. S.

Captain.

I am in receipt of yours of 6<sup>th</sup> inst. in which I am requested by Genl. Mayhew, "to concentrate the Frontier Regiment" and such other troops as I may have under my command, at Fort Wilcox to meet an expected Indian raid.

It will be impracticable to concentrate the Regiment, occupying the very extended line it does. I shall, however, at once notify the Col. Commanding to be on the alert, and be ready to throw as many of his Companies forward as can be spared. The entire Frontier Line is under much apprehension: many murders have been perpetrated of late by the Indians and much property stolen. The withdrawal of the Regiment from its line of defence would cause the present Frontier to be entirely abandoned, thereby bringing the Frontier line only nearer the more densely settled country. The great cause of the present apprehensions is to be found in the fact that many have moved in, and brought their stock down, and the Indians are following the stock down. They will continue to follow it, even into the thick settlements, unless there is a sufficiency to satisfy their wants left on the outside settlements.

I will issue a circular to the Frontier People to be prepared to meet any raid that

may be attempted against them. I regret to say that I have no troops under my control: I have been endeavouring to transfer them as rapidly as organized to the Confederate Service.

Couriers are very much reduced in strength, very few but excepts now remaining at home. I am using my best exertions to induce them to form organizations for local defence.

I am,

Yours Very Resp.  
J. R. Lubbock

Executive Department  
Austin, Texas, 1863, Oct. 12.

Mr. W. B. Payne, U. S. A.  
Chief Clothing Bureau,  
Trans. Miss. Dept.  
Newport, La.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 24<sup>th</sup> ult. enclosing your Circular of the 11<sup>th</sup> ult.

It is only occasionally that a case is presented to this Office for Extraordinary Goods for approval. The Instructions to the Financial Agent are, that he furnish the Army every yard of cloth in his power, over the reservations for soldiers' families, and the amount used in the purchase of Materials.

The Requisitions on the Institution are made by Confederate State Officers directly on the Financial Agent, and not through this Office, and I presume it is in the power of the Commanding General to direct who shall draw the cloth, &c.

The Report of the Financial Agent, embracing the sales from Dec. 1<sup>st</sup> 1861 to August 31<sup>st</sup> 1863, shows that of the products of the Institution there was issued to the Army 1,276,920 3/4 yds. of Cotton Goods, and 257,751 3/4 yds. of Woollen Goods, making largely over one half the Cottons, and over three fourths the Woollens; and this, I presume, will be about the proportionate amount the Institution will be able to furnish to the Army.

I have the honor to be,  
Yours Most Resp.  
J. R. Lubbock

767  
Executive Department  
Austin, Texas, 1863, Oct. 12.

Genl. John S. Bessie  
Field Agent, State Penit.  
Huntsville, Texas.

Dear Sir,

I am in receipt of an application from B. Q. Shepherd Esq one of the Commissioners of the County Court of Harris County, for Twelve Pieces Conaburgs of Thirty five lbs. each, to make Bags, in order, that Harris County may be enabled to procure flour, for the Soldiers' families in their County.

This I deem one of those cases of a sufficiently public and important character, as requires prompt action on our part.

You will, therefore, deliver to Mr. B. Q. Shepherd, County Commr., or to his order, Twelve Pieces Conaburgs of Thirty five lbs. each, upon payment of the customary price, as speedily as possible.

Very Respectfully,

J. R. Cartwright

Executive Department  
Austin, Texas, 1863, Oct. 14.

Major General  
J. Bant head Magrader  
Comdg Dist. Texas, &c. &c.  
Houston, Texas.

General

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communications of the 9<sup>th</sup> and 10<sup>th</sup> Insts, requesting the use of the State Penitentiary for the safe keeping of the Federal Prisoners of War in your District, and copy of your Application to the Financial Agent of the Institution to the same purport - the latter I return in accordance with your request.

My reply to your communication of the 27<sup>th</sup> ult. containing the same request, was transmitted to you on the 9<sup>th</sup> Inst. I therein stated I felt constrained to decline your application, by reason of the danger to which such use would expose the Institution, and that its vital importance to the Trans-Miss. Dept. would not justify its exposure to the risk of destruction, which its



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use, in the manner contemplated, would inevitably entail.

Your important communication of the 10<sup>th</sup> Inst but, adds strength to my former views on this subject. The precautions adopted to preclude communications between so large a number of prisoners and the convicts, however great, could not succeed; and the danger of a Rising, by both combined, would be imminent, to result in the destruction of the Penitentiary, upon which the Army of the Trans-Miss. Dept. depends for its supplies of clothing, &c. Reflect, General, upon the terrible consequences its loss would entail, and then say, if the object sought is at all commensurate with the appalling risk to us at this eventful moment. I much doubt if the Institution can, without detriment to its efficiency as a Manufactory, accommodate such a large number. Most stringent regulations would necessarily have to be adopted to prevent intercourse between the Prisoners and Convicts, which might engender sickness, and a consequently lessening of the productions of the Institution, which would be felt in the Army at the approach of Winter. Were not the Penitentiary a Manufactory (the sole one for clothing, too, in the Trans-Miss. Dept.) as well as a place of confinement for prisoners, I could entertain no objection to your proposition. As it is, I cannot venture to incur the risk. I cannot but feel such a risk must entail. It is my intention to bring the matter to the attention of the Legislature, which meets on the 2<sup>d</sup> proximo.

Permit me to suggest, General, that the Prisoners be scattered and confined in the various Counties of the State. Most of the Counties have safe buildings of this character, and very few prisoners. They would require but a small force to guard them, thus distributed; and an appeal to the citizens to guard them would, I feel satisfied, be cheerfully responded to.

I trust, General, you will fully appreciate the motives by which I am actuated, and, upon reflection, recognize in the justice of my views. I feel the embarrassment of your position in connection with these prisoners, and would cheerfully co-operate with you in its removal, in the manner proposed, did my sense of duty to the State, and the interests of the Trans-Miss. Dept. admit of it.

I am, General,

Yours most Respectfully  
P. M. Lathrop

Executive Department  
Austin, Texas, Oct 14<sup>th</sup> 1863.

Genl. Jno. S. Brown  
C. S. A. P.  
Huntsville.

I am in receipt of a communication from  
Col. J. B. Baker, Surgeon and Medical Purveyor of Texas State  
Troops, representing to me, that he has been charged by Maj.  
Genl. Magruder with the important duty of fitting up and  
preparing the necessary Hospitals for the comfort and accom-  
modation of the State Troops now in Confederate Service,  
and that it is impossible for him to procure supplies unless  
I will authorize him to purchase from the Penitentiary.

Under these circumstances, you  
will furnish upon the proper Requisition of Col. Baker, (5000)  
five thousand yards of cotton cloth, such as he may desire.  
If from any cause the funds cannot be at once procured, to pay  
for these goods, you had better deliver them upon the account,  
being so arranged as not leave no reasonable doubt of payment,  
within a reasonable period.

I am,

Yours Very Respectfully  
R. J. Fitch

Executive Department  
Austin, Texas, 1863, Oct. 16.

Capt. C. W. Taylor  
Chief of the Texas State Troops,  
Houston, Texas.

Dear Sir,

I have the honor to  
acknowledge your communication of the 7<sup>th</sup> inst, relative to the  
procurement of material for clothing the Texas Militia now  
in C. S. service.

The Confederate Military authorities of the  
Trans-Miss. Dept. are drawing every yard of cloth the  
Penitentiary can spare them. If a general Requisition  
is made to supply all of the State Troops, their term of ser-  
vice would expire before the supplies could be furnished.  
It strikes me, that the better plan would be, to ascertain  
those among the State Troops who are really destitute, and  
then to take immediate steps to supply their wants. The



most of the Militia are well supplied, and are able to furnish themselves.

I will do everything in my power to provide for them; and if the C. S. Government will not furnish those who are really in need, I will endeavour to provide the cloth necessary.

You are aware that the Penitentiary is wholly self-sustaining, and that I have no right to draw upon it without payment being provided.

You are also aware, that the State Troops are in C. Service, and should be provided for by the C. S. Authorities.

Very Respectfully,  
J. B. Lattock

Executive Department  
Austin, Texas, 1863, Oct. 19.

Hon. R. A. Jones  
Secy. of State,  
Austin, Texas.

Dear Sir,

I have this day appointed J. H. Hutchins Esq. of Jones County, one of the Board of Trustees of the Blount Asylum, and Thomas Overman, absent from the State.

Please issue the necessary Commission.

Very Respectfully,  
J. B. Lattock

Executive Department  
Austin, Texas, 1863, Oct. 20.

Gen. John S. Brown ( )  
Finl. Agt. State Penit. }  
Huntsville, Texas. }

Dear Sir

I am in receipt of an application from Maj. James R. Arnold, Comptroller, for Masters, for Fifty Thousand yds. Conaburgs.

His Requisition, to that amount, has been authorized by Maj. Haynes, Chief of Clothing, Trans-Miss. Dept.

You will, therefore, fill as soon as practicable, his Requisition for the aforesaid quantity of Conaburgs, upon payment of the customary price.

Very Respectfully,  
J. R. Lubbock

Executive Department,  
Austin, Oct. 22<sup>d</sup>, 1863.

The Bearer of this letter, Mrs M. N. Rogers, having entered into an important Contract with the Military Board of the State of Texas; This is to request that he be permitted to travel unmolested over any portion of the State, and it is respectfully requested that every facility be afforded him for expediting the business in which he is engaged.

Should it become necessary for him to pass beyond the limits of Texas, the Confederate Military authorities are respectfully requested to aid him in so doing.

J. R. Lubbock

Executive Department  
Austin, Oct 23. 1863.

General,

Your favor of the 12<sup>th</sup> inst only reached me by last mail. I regret exceedingly that anything I might have said or done should have the effect of getting "you into a scrape". I had occasion some time since to write Genl. Smith, and mentioned that I had learned Gov's Agents were giving as high as 60 cents for cotton. I had, in my interview with Genl. Smith impressed upon him the importance of issuing as little money as possible, that the amount in circulation might thereby be appreciated. I urged upon him that it would be ruinous for the Government to continue to purchase cotton and other articles with Confederate money at its great depreciation, and that particularly, in buying cotton, he should try and fix a specie price. After seeing the Schedule of prices, and Genl. Smith's Order thereupon, I concluded that no more than twenty cents would be paid until the Schedule was changed. Hence, I was surprised to learn that the Agents of Government were paying three times the price fixed by the Commissioners.

The great object of Congress in passing the Impressment Law, and the gathering of a Tax in kind, was to aid the Currency. Now, if the Impressment Law is ignored, and the same exorbitant prices paid, our money will never get any better. I think the Commissioners erred in not Districting the States, which course I advised them to pursue. Our State is so large, and its products so diversified, that prices vary very much. In the present condition of things, cotton is worth much as you approach the point nearest the place from which it is to be exported. Cotton, at Houston, is worth more than at Hempstead; it is more valuable at Alleyton, and so on.

I think, however, that it is bad policy for the Government to purchase their cotton at Houston from cotton operators, who must all have their profit.

I think it would be well for you to correspond with the Commissioners, and have them to fix the price of cotton, based upon its quality and proximity to the point from which it is to be shipped. My own opinion is, that the cotton required by the Gov should be bought at a specie valuation, and specie Certificates given for it; provision could be made to pay the interest in specie, and that would be satisfactory to the Planters.

I believe, General, you are a good hand to get out of a scrape, and I think you will get out of this. I wish most cheerfully to come to your relief in any way I can.

Genl. J. B. Magruder

Comdg Dept. Texas, &c.

I am, Very Respectfully Yours, Obedt. Servt

J. R. Lubbock

Executive Department,  
Austin, Texas, Oct. 22<sup>nd</sup>, 1863.

Mrs. Mary J. Hamilton,

Madam,

Your note of the 19<sup>th</sup> is before me, and its contents duly considered.

Four months ago, I was addressed in regard to your being furnished with a Passport, to leave the Confederate States. I referred the matter to the Commanding General, believing that he was the proper party to determine the question, stating to him at the time, "that, I knew of no charges resting upon the wife and children of Hamilton that would authorize me in prohibiting their departure from the State."

I would, therefore, most respectfully suggest that you at once communicate with Genl. Magruder, informing him of your wishes in the premises.

I herewith enclose you a note to Genl. M. on the subject, which, if you see proper, can be forwarded to him.

I am, Very Respectfully,  
Your Obedt. Servt.,  
P. R. Subbuck

Executive Department,  
Austin, Texas, Oct. 22<sup>nd</sup>, 1863.

General,

Some time since, the application was made for a Passport, to be furnished the family of A. J. Hamilton, formerly of this place, now within the Federal lines, to leave the Confederate States. I then wrote you, that I deemed it a question entirely within the control of the Confederate Military Authorities; and that you could determine as to the propriety of permitting them to depart the Confederacy.

I stated, among other things, in my letter to you, on the subject "That, I knew of no charges resting upon the wife and children of Hamilton that would authorize me in prohibiting their departure from the State." So far as I am informed, things remain about as they did then.

It is for you, General, to determine, what may be the best course. I am also advised, that a Mrs. Stancely, whose husband is also with our enemies, desires to leave and join her husband.

Without desiring to intrude my opinion upon you, or, wishing in any way, to bias your good judgment, in such matters, I am then inclined to the belief, that it is best for our Country that the families of all disloyal men, who wish to follow their husbands, should be permitted



to do so.

I am,

To Honble.

Yours Very Respectfully

N. M. Lusk

J. Brantford Magruder,  
Com'dy, Dep'ty of Texas, &c. &c.

Executive Department,  
Austin, Texas, 1863, Oct. 22.

Col. J. M. McAdoo,  
A. A. Genl. State Troops,  
Houston, Texas.

Dear Sir,

I am in the receipt of a communication from the Messrs. Clark, Sherrard & Co., of Lancaster, Dallas County, Texas, requesting that I furlough, for work in their Factory, Wm. L. Kellum, Green J. Lawrence, T. A. Kirk, David Barron, J. H. Fitzgimmons, John Raper, et. C. Walker, belonging to Co. (C) of the 13<sup>th</sup> Reg't, 13<sup>th</sup> Brig. T. A. T., drafted in the first Draft, and James et. Kirk, et. J. Howell, belonging to the same Company, drafted in the 2<sup>nd</sup> Draft.

The Militia of the 13<sup>th</sup> Brigade having been transferred to Confederate Service, I of course cannot move in the matter otherwise than by a recommendation of their application to the Confederate Authorities.

The Establishment of Clark, Sherrard & Co. is an Armory and Foundry, and the Firm report to me that it has been of great benefit to the People of the State, making Threshing Machines, Reapers, Flouring Mills and Steam Engines, Gun-repairing, &c.; that it has repaired a Cotton and Woolen Factory, and built one Powder Mills, besides making and delivering 120 Army-seals six-shooting Pistols, all of which work they represent to have done between the 1<sup>st</sup> of April and 1<sup>st</sup> Sept. 1863.

The Establishment, therefore, is clearly very beneficial to the public; and I recommend that the aforesaid parties be furloughed for such time as they may be employed by the Firm in their Factory, if it can be done without detriment to the service.

I have the honor to be,

Yours Very Respectfully

N. M. Lusk

P.S. The application for the furlough of the parties is endorsed by the County Court of Dallas County.

Executive Department,  
Austin, Texas, 1863, Oct. 22.

Capt. C. M. Taylor,  
Chief Instructor State Troops,  
Houston, Texas.

Dear Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 16<sup>th</sup> inst., enclosing a Requisition for Camp and Garrison Equipage for State Battalions (7, 8, 9, 13, 14, & 15) (2500 men) rendezvousing in the North Sub District of Texas.

I wrote you on the 16<sup>th</sup> inst. in answer to yours of the 7<sup>th</sup>, giving my reasons for not then fulfilling the Requisition at that time made. The same reasons actuate me in the present instance. At the same time, I again repeat, that, if there are any among the Militias destitute of clothing, and the Confederate Government refuse to supply them, I will, in such case, do my best to furnish them.

The Military Board has not a single Blanket, and, but recently, were unable to fill a Requisition therefor made by Dr. Boulds Baker, Medl. Purveyor of State Troops, for Hospital purposes. Neither does the State possess any of the Camp and Garrison Equipage named in the Requisition.

Very Respectfully,  
J. M. Lubbock

Executive Department,  
Austin, Texas, 1863, Oct. 24.

Messrs. J. H. Harrison and John P. Henry,  
Agents for the Alabama, Coashatta,  
and Muscogee Indians.

Gentlemen,

I am informed by Gov. J. R. Baylor, that a portion of the Indians over whom you have been appointed Agents, are not only willing but desirous of taking service with him upon the Frontier. He is of opinion that these Indians can be of great service to the Country thus employed.

I see no objection whatever to their engaging in the service; and if they will volunteer to go, I desire that they be permitted to do so without any restraint.

Very Respectfully,  
J. M. Lubbock



Gentlemen of the Senate & House of Representatives:

In greeting you thus assembled in Regular Session, by virtue of the Constitution and Laws, I congratulate you and the Country that, under the Providence of God, our State has been blessed with genial seasons, uninterrupted good health and prosperity; that our granaries teem with the superabundance of our harvests, our loved plains still furnish an abundance of forage and meat, and that the unparalleled bravery of her noble sons has saved our beloved State from the hated presence of the foe.

The mighty contest, in which is involved on our part, all of property, life, liberty and honor, has progressed since your adjournment, cheered with alternated success and reverses to our arms. In the general summing up, however, of results, we have no reason to despond or falter.

The war, has, nevertheless, assumed gigantic proportions, demanding sacrifices on the part of all; our People are unalterably fixed in the determination to prosecute it to the bitter end, and never to yield while a man is left to strike a blow for freedom. As the contest lengthens, our armies become more experienced in the various and difficult requirements of active warfare, and their present condition, if supported as the requirements of their situation demands, is such as to inspire us with a just confidence in their power to resist the hosts of the enemy.

It is true, that Vicksburg and Port Hudson are both in the Enemy's possession; their defense was alike honorable to their respective garrisons, and conferred additional lustre upon the Southern name. Those positions were wrested from us, not by the prowess of the Enemy's armies, but by the total exhaustion of their magazines. The gloom that, for a moment, overshadowed the minds of our people upon their loss, was quickly dissipated before the intrepid courage of the Southern race, which rose equal to the emergency. The results to the enemy have proved wholly inadequate to the great sacrifices made by them in securing those points, and to-day, with those positions in their hands, the navigation of the Mississippi is to them a myth. We could well

afford to fortify several such places, and surrender them upon the same terms as Vicksburg and Fort Hudson.

The occupation of those Fortresses in a degree separated the States of the Trans-Mississippi Department from their Sister-States east of the Mississippi; and we must, at present, contend alone against the numerous armies of the Enemy thrown upon this side of that River for our subjugation. His forces are in possession of Missouri, of a large portion of Arkansas and Louisiana, and his standards are nearly advanced to the borders of Texas. The Executive has exerted the power vested in him by law to call forth the resources of the State to meet the crisis that is upon her. The whole resources of the State, both in men and means, are however, demanded by the exigencies of her position; and it is for your honorable Body to take such measures as will develop them to the utmost, and bring them into effective operation for the safety of the State and the success of the general cause. Without such vigorous action, it is to be feared unnumbered calamities and misfortunes will be the penalty of our selfishness and want of patriotism; and Texas must rise in their might, as one man, with one sole resolve — to be free, or perish with the land of their birth and adoption! Thus animated, we shall conquer; and Texas will be the grave, not the inheritance of the invader!

The ranks of the brave men in the field have been thinned by disease and the sword — they look to you to call forth the resources of the State to aid them in saving the Country, and save them from being crushed by the superior forces and means of the Enemy.

The States West of the Mississippi River have fighting men enough in arms, and those capable of bearing arms, together with resources amply sufficient to protect, defend, and drive from their territory the last Yankee soldier that may invade us; but, to effect this, we must realize the fact that the Country is at war; private affairs must cease to occupy so much of our attention; we must all be stimulated with a patriotic determination to be free, and to red our soil of the foul presence of our hated enemies.

The swarms of men engaged in profitable business on their own accounts, who are exempted from, or avoid military service upon one pretext or another — the thousands occupied in driving teams and cattle for the Government, and Government Contractors, must be placed in their respective companies, and replaced with Negroes. The able-bodied soldiers and employees about the Posts and Towns, must take the field, and their places be supplied by the old, the very young and the infirm.

The Confederate Congress and the Legislatures of the several States, must do away with all Exemptions and substitutions — convert every man in the Country into

a soldier, until this war is over - instead of exempting men, let them, when necessary, be detailed to perform such duties as may be required of them. The Confederate Congress, in passing an exemption law, did so for the public good, and not to subvert the private interests of the individuals exempted. Unfortunately, most exemptions appear to have come to the conclusion, that it was some particular favor, granted to them, and they have used their position as Exempts, in too many cases, entirely for their personal benefit and advancement.

The Planter, when exempted, was expected to carry on his legitimate business, so with the Farmer, Stock-raiser, mechanic, professional man, and all other Exempts; it was anticipated they would supply the Government and People with their produce, stock, fabrics, services, &c., at a fair remunerative price; when they fail to do this, they have violated the implied contract, and are acting in bad faith, and their exemptions should have been withdrawn.

Time has demonstrated, that exemptions from military service have proved of doubtful policy, and worked an injury to our cause. I trust this policy will be once abandoned.

The practice of allowing men to furnish substitutes, has been a great bane to the Army - every man capable of doing military duty should represent himself in this great struggle. The result of permitting substitutes is, that those who wish to avoid service and have means, can bid the most exorbitant prices for the service obtained, and to such an extent has it been carried, that small fortunes are being paid to secure a substitute, rendering it exclusively beneficial to the wealthy individual. It is surprising what large sums are being paid even for a short term of State service. It should not be allowed. We want all of the able bodied in the field. Let every man at roll-call answer to his name.

Let these things be done, and a few months will exhibit our veteran and thinned regiments recruited to their proper strength. A new spirit will be diffused throughout the various army corps of the Confederacy, and we can bid defiance to all the hired Hessians that may be brought against us.

The Military Board has continued to prosecute its multifarious duties with all the energy and ability at its command. It has, as far as was practicable, husbanded the small means at its disposal. It had to contend against many difficulties, arising from the bad management of some of its Agents, and the great depreciation of the currency. Able and patriotically assisted by some of its Agents, it has been met by bad faith on the part of others, which fact will be more particularly dwelt upon and elucidated in its Report.

Since the adjournment of the Extra Session of the 9<sup>th</sup> Legislature, about twelve thousand pairs of Cotton and wool cards have been distributed to the various Counties of the State, at a cost to them of \$14 per pair for cotton, and one-half that price for wool cards, the price in the open market ranging generally from \$25 to \$40. The Board is now receiving and distributing thirty thousand additional pairs, imported from Europe, which it confidently hopes will supply the present wants of the entire State; (in this single transaction, the people of the State have been saved over \$1,000,000, independently of the facility afforded in manufacturing clothing, &c.).

In compliance with a Joint Resolution passed at the said Extra Session, the Military Board released the Firm of Sherman, Taylor & Co. from their contract to furnish a certain number of Pistols to the State, the firm having returned the money advanced, with interest thereon.

The Board has received \$50,000 from the Confederate States' Government for the steam Gun-Boat, Bayou City, which sum reimburses the State in full for all cost and expenditures upon said vessel.

The State Foundry, it is to be regretted, has not hitherto met the expectations of the Board in turning off cannon. It is hoped, however, that in a very short time, this success will be attained. In other respects, this Establishment has been productive of much good; it has repaired an immense number of Threshing- and reaping machines, and other agricultural implements, also many mills that would otherwise have lain idle, and caused great loss to the entire community. While all private jobbing has been avoided, these cases have been provided for, as being considered of pressing public necessity.

This Establishment has been all important in supplying the wants of the State Percussion-Cap Factory, which is now in successful operation, and with the aid of a Refining Furnace, which is now in successful operation, will pay its own expenses, and furnish a very large supply of caps to meet the demands of the Armies of the Trans-Mississippi Department.

In consequence of the scarcity of the requisite material and labor, the various Establishments for the manufacture of small arms for the State, are making but tolerable progress. Something, however, has been accomplished, and a considerable number have been turned over to the Confederate Government. These manufactories should be fostered by the State.

Iron-works should be erected as speedily as possible. Iron is becoming very scarce and high; and unless something be done to increase the supply, our farming interests must materially suffer.

The Board has received from the sale of State Bonds, Munitions of War, and other army supplies sold to the Confederate Government, the sum of \$700,070.00, and has paid out \$655,968.00, leaving a balance of cash on hand of \$44,102; (in these amounts are included the proceeds of 1863



10.

Bonds sold, and the money deposited with the Comptroller to credit of State Revenue).

In accordance with a Joint Resolution passed at the Extra Session of the 9<sup>th</sup> Legislature, the Board had a survey made of the Salines in the vicinity of Double Mountain. Col. H. Bishop, of Wise County, was appointed Commissioner to conduct the survey. His Report will be found very instructive and satisfactory, developing that salt, in the greatest abundance can be procured at those Salines. His Report will accompany that of the Military Board.

The Board was charged with the duty of providing specie to meet the interest on 8<sup>th</sup> Bonds. For various reasons, which will be explained in their Report, it has succeeded in part only, in meeting the requirements of the law. The State Treasurer has on hand sufficiently specie to pay the interest on the \$1,000,000 Loan due Jan'y 1<sup>st</sup>, 1864; and the amount appropriated at the Extra Session of the 9<sup>th</sup> Legislature, will enable the Board to pay the interest due July 1<sup>st</sup> of the same year.

If the Legislature shall determine to continue the present policy of paying the interest for the relief of Tax payers, it will be necessary that an additional appropriation be made to meet the interest for the ensuing two years.

For the entire business and details connected with the operations of the Military Board, you are respectfully referred to the Report accompanying this Message.

I most respectfully call your attention to the Report of the Adjutant and Inspector General, in which will be found the details connected with his Department. I bespeak a careful examination of the many valuable suggestions contained therein.

The continued demand on the State for men — the calling into Confederate service by the President of all liable to conscription up to the age of forty five years, has, in a great measure destroyed the organization of the State Troops. During the past winter, upon the requisition of the General commanding the Dist. of Texas, &c., I called into service five thousands of the State Troops to meet a threatened invasion. The men, in general responded promptly. In my Message to the Extra Session of the Legislature, it was stated that, from accurate data, Texas had furnished to the Confederate Service, thirty three (33) regiments, thirteen battalions, two (2) Squadrons, six (6) unattached Companies, and one (1) Legion of Artillery; twelve (12) Companies of Cavalry; nineteen regiments, two (2) battalions, one (1) unattached Company, one (1)

Legions of two (2) battalions, infantry; one regiment, and twelve (12) light batteries, artillery; which, with six thousand five hundred men then in the service of the State, made an aggregate of sixty eight thousand five hundred (68,500) men, Texas had furnished to the support of our just cause. Since that time, there has been added, one Brigade and several Regiments to the Confederate forces, and several light Batteries, which, with the State Troops now mustered into Confederate service, have swelled the number of Texas Troops who have taken the field to about ninety thousand (90,000) men, exceeding the highest popular vote ever cast by many thousands. In addition to this roll, so glorious to Texas, I am proud to say, that Minute Companies, composed of those not liable under the present law to military duty, are daily forming, with the determination to defend the State to the last extremity.

In view of the fact that every man under the present law may be required to take the field, I again suggest the importance of declaring by law, that every male person from sixteen years and upwards, not totally unfit, be declared to be in the military service of the State; that no exemptions be allowed other than those recognized by the Constitution, and that no one be permitted to furnish a substitute.

I am clearly of opinion that the exemption, and the right to furnish substitutes, is working great injury to the Country, and should be abolished both by the State and Confederate Governments. If men are needed at home to carry on business of any character, let them be detailed from that purpose, and in every instance, when practicable, let them be placed on the same footing as the soldier. This is not an ordinary war, and its burdens should be as much equalized as possible. The men termed able-bodied are nearly all in the service. The result is, that those left at home are exempted from various causes, but, in most instances, claim to be exempted from serving, by reason of some physical disability. It is astonishing, too, to witness, with what facility Surgeons' certificates of disability are obtained by those who appear to be the most energetic, active business men in the community. Others are exempted because "they cannot walk well enough for infantry service"; yet they can almost live on horseback, herding stock, driving bees, and performing other kinds of hard labor. Others there are whose lungs are affected, and it is impossible for them to join a company without serious injury to their health; yet they can prosecute their speculating, and trading operations with indefatigable energy amid the fiery heats of summer, and the cutting blasts of winter. There is no valid reason why such men should not be placed in service, and required to do home duty, at least. It has become absolutely necessary, that the very young, the old, and those but partially disabled, be held in service, and required to perform such duties as they are capable of; such as looking to the safety of those of their neighbors who are in the army - in keeping up a proper system of police for safety and protection within the several Counties. And I trust Your Hon. Body will not adjourn without making ample provision



in their behalf.

While upon this subject, permit me to call your attention to Section 2 and 3, of Art. 6, of the State Constitution. The 2<sup>d</sup> Section reads, "Any person who conscientiously scruples to bear arms, shall not be compelled, to do so, but shall pay an equivalent for personal services." A law has been enacted prescribing how the scruples of such party, are to be ascertained, on what amount, shall constitute an equivalent for personal service. The party, before relieved from military duty under this plea, should be held to strict proof, and an adequate price for his release from personal services should be fixed by law.

Section 3<sup>d</sup> reads, "No licensed Minister of the Gospel shall be required to perform military duty; work on roads, or serve on juries in this State." In adopting this provision, the framers of the Constitution evidently meant, parties who would be engaged continuously in their holy calling. While I accord every word of praise to this class of our citizens, and estimate the vital importance of their prosecuting the functions of their sacred office, and bear cheerful testimony to their devoted zeal and patriotism as a class, I am yet of opinion, that there are those among them who have abandoned their holy calling, and daily engage in the business of the world, by becoming, speculators, traders, &c. Such clergymen should not be sheltered under this provision of the Constitution; and I deem it within the scope of your authority, and to be your duty, to declare by law, that when a Minister of the Gospel claims exemption from the duties set forth in said Article, he must show that he is actually engaged in the prosecution of the duties of his holy calling.

From a knowledge of the operations and workings of the regiment of State Troops stationed on the Frontier, I refer you to the Report of the Adjutant and Inspector General. I had hoped that, ere this, an occasion would have offered when I could, with safety to the Frontier, have transferred this Regiment to the Confederate service. I have never, however received such assurances of its continuance on the line, or the replacing it with other efficient troops, as would justify me in either transferring or disbanding it; hence, it has been continued in State service. This regiment has been charged with the defense of a line nearly five hundred miles in length. That it has not accomplished this duty to the satisfaction of all most deeply interested, is not to be wondered at. I doubt, however, if any other regiment, similarly situated, could have done better. The regiment is composed of men directly interested in the welfare of the frontier, and they were for this reason selected for the service.

I regret to say that, for several months past, the depredations upon the frontier have been very frequent. Murders have been committed, and horses stolen. I fear the Indians

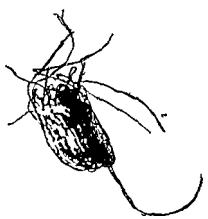
have been instigated to these acts by our barbarous (Indian) enemies, and the renegade whites among them. My views in regard to our Indian enemies are now as they have ever been - we can hope for no peace with them until we are in a position to dictate terms; and to do this, we must pursue them to their own houses, chastising them with a heavy hand.

While I fully recognize the duty of the Confederate Government to protect our frontier, I am also well aware of its difficulties in keeping a sufficiently number of men in the field to meet all the requirements of our present condition. Hence, I have the more strongly felt the duty of the State Government to see her people properly protected. I have on various occasions, brought the subject of frontier protection to the notice of the General in this Department. And while they have ever expressed a willingness to do all in their power to render efficient protection, and, in some instances, have received men into Confederate service expressly to that end; some unforeseen emergency has invariably arisen, depriving that section of the promised aid.

In calling out troops, I have in some cases disrupted the frontier Counties, and held the troops in those Counties for local defense. I have authorized the formation of Minute Companies in the frontier Counties for local defense furnished conscripts and those liable to State service, for the protection of the families in those exposed regions. These organizations are progressing, and will, I trust, render efficient service. The establishment of the Northern Sub Military District of Texas, and the concentration of troops upon our Northern border, will, I believe, aid materially in the general protection of the frontier.

The Appropriations made at the Extra Session of the 9th Legislature for the support of the frontier movement is exhausted. An immediate appropriation is necessary for the support of this command.

I should the Legislature, in its wish to relieve the State from the burden of maintaining this movement, repeal the restrictions at present annexed to its transfer to Confederate service; permit me to remark, that Lt. Genl. Smith, commanding the Trans-Mississippi Department is eminently fitted by reason of his long period of service on his extreme frontier, and his knowledge of its topography and wants, to provide adequately and skillfully for its protection. The frontier, forming a portion of his Department, with whose defense he would, after such transfer, be thus directly charged, would be, I feel convinced, most ably and efficiently protected; for no General is better fitted, from his intimate knowledge of that section of our country which is the scene of Indian hostilities, so to dispose his troops as to accomplish that end.



It was deemed advisable at the Extra Session of the 9th Legislature to appoint a Joint Committee to examine into, and report upon, the business of the Penitentiary. The Committee was instructed to make their Report to the Executive, and to publish the same immediately upon terminating their labors. This they have done, and a copy of their Report is herewith respectfully submitted.

The financial condition of the Institution, as exhibited in the Biennial Report of the Agent, is most satisfactory, and will compare favorably, I have no doubt, with any similar Establishment in the Confederacy.

The attention of the Legislature is respectfully directed to the Report of the Directors, suggesting the propriety of authorizing the employment of other than convict labor, to ensure the more successful and profitable working of the Machinery. This Institution is doing much for the State and the Confederacy, and every exertion should be made to keep it moving in its present prosperous working.

The Report of the Financial Agent discloses the following:

Cotton goods manufactured from December 1<sup>st</sup>, 1861, to August 31<sup>st</sup>, 1863, including 24,702,2 yds from Late Agent, 2,337,660,2 yds.; woollens, including 1841,3 yds. from Late Agent, 293,298,1 yds. The total amount of sales within the same period was 2,308,716,3 yds. Cottons, and 7,214,1 yds. woollens, leaving a balance unsold of 28,962,0 yds. Cottons, and 6,789,1 yds. woollens. Of these sales, the Army received 1,276,924,3 yds. cottons, and 257,751,3 yds. woollens, making largely over one half the Cottons, and all the woollens less 10,704,8 yds.

The Lunatic Asylum received 2258,0 yds. Cottons, and 1,020,0 yds. woollens.

The balance, 1,029,543,0 yds. Cottons, and 28,860,2 yds. woollens, were absorbed by the Penitentiary; Factory, clothing of convicts, and employees, general supplies for the Institution, and families of soldiers and citizens.

The gross earnings of the Institution for the \$ 1,174,439,07  
same period have been, 468,453,40

The amount Expended has been, 653,000,00

Special deposit with State Treasurer, 52,785,67

With a cash balance on hand Sept 1<sup>st</sup>, 1863, of 52,785,67

On Oct 15<sup>th</sup>, 1863, there was deposited with the State Treasurer the further sum of \$ 147,000,00, making the whole sum paid into the Treasury, \$ 800,000,00.

The above results demonstrate that the Penitentiary has been managed with consummate ability, and has proven of incalculable benefit to our Army. In the present condition of the Country, the importance of this Institution rises to supreme magnitude; and I must impress upon your Honorable Body the importance of affording every facility whereby its usefulness may be extended.

I regret that it becomes my duty to allude to a transaction on the

part of the Financial Agent, by which he purchased on his own account with his private funds, some one hundred and fifty bales of cotton, which subsequently found their way into the Penitentiary and were there used, and for which the Agent claimed the price of cotton at the time they were so used, and continued to demand an increased price as cotton advanced. I was not advised by the Directors of this transaction for some time after it was so taken place. Upon receiving this information, I immediately addressed the Directors and the Financial Agent, requesting an explanation, forbidding any settlement until I could investigate the matter and instructed the Directors to bring the subject before the Investigating Committee. Upon an examination of the facts, I feel assured there was no intention on the part of the Financial Agent to perpetrate a wrong against the State, but that he believed he had a right to invest his own means in this manner; and that if the Penitentiary used his cotton, he was entitled to be paid its market price. I disapprove of the entire transaction; and in justice to the Agent, it is fair to say, that upon being informed by me of my disapproval, he at once agreed to accept the cash price of the cotton, leaving it to the Legislature to determine whether he should be entitled to any additional price. I regret this occurrence the more, because I believe the Financial Agent has proved himself a most efficient and able officer, and should not have committed, in my judgment, so palpable a mistake. Apart from the legal principles regulating agencies, my unalterable opinion is, that no officers of the Government should buy or sell any article, directly or indirectly, for speculation on his own account, that he is charged with buying or selling for the Government; it should be neither permitted nor tolerated. Your honorable Body can arrive at a satisfactory conclusion as to the merits of this case, upon an examination of the Report of the Investigating Committee, the statements of the Financial Agent, and the papers attached to the Report.

In March last, Maj. Genl. Magruder requested of me the use of the Penitentiary as a place of confinement for the prisoners of war in his District. I acceded to his request, conditioned that such use would not impair the material interests of the Institution. I wrote to this effect to the Superintendent, and authorized him to receive the prisoners, if he was satisfied the material interests of the Institution would not suffer. The prisoners were received sometimes in the latter end of April or beginning of May. Subsequently, doubts arose in my mind as to the propriety of the step, solely, however, upon the ground of risk to the establishment, and not as to the propriety of its use as a place of confinement for prisoners, the enemy having frequently incarcerated our soldiers in such places. At Newbern, addressed Brig. Genl. Perry, requesting their withdrawal, which was done. In the month of October, I received two communications from Maj. Genl. Magruder, again urgently requesting its use for the safe keeping of Federal prisoners of war taken at Sabine Pass. Many very important reasons were adduced by him in support of the



18

measure, but none sufficient, in my judgment, to overcome my previous objections, and which I yet entertain, viz: the risk of destruction to the sole manufactory of cloth west of the Mississippi River, of incalculable importance, therefore, to the armies of the Trans-Mississippi Department. I declined his request. I respectfully ask the Legislature to take into consideration the propriety of using the Penitentiary for such purpose.

In this period of war and distress, officers should be very scrupulous in their transactions; and laws should be enacted, visiting with the most severe penalties possible, those who engage in speculations connected with their official positions.

It may not be out of place to say, that there is much complaint throughout the entire Confederacy, and particularly in the Department of the Trans-Mississippi, in regard to the many speculations carried on by Government officials and agents, making use of their official positions and advantages, as it is said they do, to accumulate wealth for their own benefit. I am satisfied that many of these charges are basely false and slanderous, yet I fear there are instances of such wrong doing.

I believe the Confederate Congress should appoint a Board of Censors in each Military Department, whose duty it should be to examine most rigidly and searchingly into the acts and doings of all Government agents and disbursing officers, holding them to strict accountability. A mere suspension or withholding of a disfranchising disbursing agent or officer should not suffice in these times of trial and war. He should be treated, as he really is, worse than a deserter or traitor, and hang without benefit of clergy.

I am pleased to state, that the provision made by the Legislature, at the late Extra Session, for the relief of our soldiers' families, has been productive of much good, and, as far as I have ascertained, the County authorities have been prompt and energetic in coming to their relief. Our citizens, too, have very generally been liberal. Hence the families of our brave soldiers, absent in defence of the Country, are being well provided for. This policy must be continued; and I trust your Hon. Body will make ample provision for this very important and necessary object. The soldier, battling for his Country must feel the consolation that his family is well provided for - he will then stand by his colors to the bitter end.



It has been found necessary by the Confederate Government, to enact an Impressment Law. I trust Your Honorable Body will also have occasion. Circumstances may compel the State to call into action services a large number of State troops for her defense. Their subsistence, transportation, &c., would have to be provided for by State authority. In numerous instances, parties refuse to sell for either Confederate or State funds at a fair rate. Most unreasonable and exorbitant rates have been charged for supplies to sustain the regiments on the frontier, and, on many occasions, parties have refused to sell to the State at any price. In such cases, authority should be vested in the Executive to order Impressments under proper legal regulations.

The County Courts, charged with the duty of providing for the necessities of our soldiers' families, should be empowered, under this Law, to impress all articles essential to their maintenance, when necessary.

Authority should also be given to impress Slaves to carry on the public works, draw teams, and perform all other labor necessary to the efficiency of the services.

It again becomes my duty to impress upon the Legislature the absolute necessity of prohibiting the distillation of grain. Distilleries, in large numbers, have sprung into existence since the adjournment of the last Session of the Legislature in March last, diffusing their blighting influence over the State, and demoralizing the people and soldiers. I am credibly informed, that in one County alone, seven hundred of these still-houses are in operation.

These establishments are competitors in the purchase of grain, of the County Courts and others, charged with the duty of providing for our poor and soldiers' families. They can, in consequence of their enormous profits, raise the price of grain to any rate, charging it all to the unfortunate consumers. I entreat Your Honorable Body to put an end to this most demoralizing traffic until peace is restored.

I beg to call your attention to the fact that some of our citizens continue to leave the Country to avoid a participation in the struggle, and, in some instances, are transferring the wealth required among us to other Countries. This should not be permitted. The time has arrived when the State expects of each of her citizens to do his duty to the Country that has nourished and protected him. To abandon her in her day of trial, should be visited with the forfeiture of the Estate of the party so negligent to his duty, and he should



be forever prohibited from again setting his foot upon the soil he had so basely deserted.

I called the attention of the East Legislature to the fact, that a majority of our citizens were in the U. S. Provisional Army beyond the limits of the State. Since that time, additional thousands have taken the field, reducing our voting population to about one third of its usual number. It is useless to disguise the fact, that a vast majority of our most patriotic and substantial citizens are in that service. They are obedient to the call of patriotism and the mandate of the law, and cannot return at their own volition. These citizens have left behind their families and property, and are deeply interested in the proper management of affairs in their State. Absent as they are in the service of their Country, it appears to me they should be permitted to exercise a part in the conduct of affairs at home.

I trust your honorable Body will, in proper regulations and restrictions, pass such a Law as will give to those of our citizens in the U. S. Provisional Army beyond the limits of the State, the right to vote in all general elections during the war.

In setting forth 10,000 men to fill the last requisition was also one of the Commanding General of this District. I was of opinion the time had arrived when the necessities of the Country demanded the services of every man liable under the military law. I therefore directed all able to be enrolled and subjected to the draft. I was clearly of opinion that they were liable under the law. Many protests have been filed with this Department, and various parties, representing themselves as foreign Consuls, have made applications for the release of individuals as subjects of foreign Powers. Their liability to draft resting solely on the question of domicile. I have left them to pursue their remedy through the Courts, in the meantime retaining them as State soldiers. We have numbers of this description of people in our midst, engaged in business and of long residence, with property and families. They have accumulated a large amount of property and yet when called upon to defend the State, they pretend that they are not citizens, and never intended becoming such. Others there are trading, speculating, and accumulating wealth who are unwilling to perform any of the duties incumbent upon citizens. These persons should be required to defend the Country from which they draw their subsistence, or be forced to seek homes beyond her limits.



the conduct of the State, and can be considered, as it should be, as a  
part of the constitution and not as a part of the Executive, which is the  
office of the President. It is also necessary that every person who  
within the State should be a person who is a citizen, and should be a  
citizen of the State, and should be a citizen of the State.

The same principle should be applied to the person who is a citizen of the State, and should be a citizen of the State, and should be a citizen of the State.

It is also necessary that every person who is a citizen of the State, and should be a citizen of the State, and should be a citizen of the State. It is also necessary that every person who is a citizen of the State, and should be a citizen of the State, and should be a citizen of the State.

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some degree, with the extent of its usefulness. Yet, thus, your Honorable Body will continue to foster an established, and every way worthy of the support of a Christian and enlightened Government.

Your attention is respectfully directed to the Report of the Superintendent.

The Report of the Superintendent and the various other documents which are respectfully submitted, showing the various causes, but the principal one is the attendance of the poor, and the number of the poor, and there is no reason for hope, and the Government of the Institution will be largely seized by every one of these unfortunate, where such subjects of knowledge and usefulness may be acquired by them as will enable them to become members of society, and prove a blessing to themselves.

The Commission of the 7th of the Constitution requires that within three years after the 2nd Day of March, 1841, the same shall be revised, shall be revised, arranged and put in such manner as the Legislature shall direct. The Legislature is requested, that your Honorable Body take the requisite measures to carry out the above provision.

The intention of the Legislature is called to the attention of the Secretary of State, which is in full the condition and operations of the Department.

It is also the result of the election upon the proposed amendment of the Constitution, in relation to the sale of the County School Lands. The amendment was defeated by a large vote.

Under the Commission, the appropriation of an amount for the Haberman, Conshatt and Messinger Indians, and having two hundred dollars to the annual salary of said Agents; accepting that the Indians were much scattered, and that the duties of a single Agent would, in consequence, be rendered, and difficult to be properly discharged. It is proposed an Agent for the Haberman Indians, and a sub-Agent for the Conshatt and Messinger Indians, giving to each of them the sum of five hundred dollars, and stipulating that one hundred dollars of the amount received by each of the Agents should be devoted to the purchase of agricultural implements and necessities for the Indians. This arrangement is proposed to be made with, and the Indians are expected to be in a prosperous condition, and well satisfied.



I have been informed recently, that a portion of them were desirous of entering the U.S. service for the protection of our Frontiers. I have instructed the Agents that they permit them to do so, in so far as their wishes.

Since the adjournment of the Extra Session of the Legislature in March last, no additional drafts have been made upon the Appropriation for Hospital purposes. There remains to the credit of the original appropriation the sum of twenty Thousand (\$20 000) Dollars; the last appropriation has not been touched. In consequence of the difficulty of communications, no recent Reports have been received from the Agents west of the Mississippi River. The last Reports received show the Texas Hospitals to be in good condition.

In consequence of the system now pursued by the U.S. Government, in commencing the erection of the sick in Hospitals, together with the exacting exertions of the Ladies of the Country, in increasing the funds for Hospital purposes, it has been found unnecessary to exhaust the Appropriations made by the Legislature.

I beg most respectfully to call your attention to the very able Biennial Report of the Comptroller, ending Aug. 31<sup>st</sup>, 1863, and to solicit at your hands a careful consideration of the many valuable suggestions made therein.

|                                                                                              |                  |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------|
| The Report shows that there was a balance on hand Aug. 31, 1863, to credit of State Revenue, | 36,866.94        |
| Receipts from Sales of Trusts of Taxes,                                                      | 632,433.32       |
| Do. Sale of Land Scrip,                                                                      | 121,097.00       |
| Do. Refunding to Appropriations,                                                             | 124,792.81       |
| Do. Sale of Public Property, Office fees, &c.,                                               | 75,791.02        |
| Do. Sale of State Bonds,                                                                     | 212,075.70       |
| Do. Penitentiary,                                                                            | 500,000.00       |
| Receipts by Transfer from School Funds,                                                      | 703,843.88       |
| Do. Transfer from University Funds,                                                          | 41,521.40        |
|                                                                                              | \$ 2,468,361.47. |

|                                      |              |
|--------------------------------------|--------------|
|                                      | \$ 89,165.24 |
| From Military Services,              | 2031,612.54  |
| By Cancellation of Treasury Warrants | 331,763.96   |
| Balance on hand,                     | 15,819.73    |
|                                      | 2,468,361.47 |

|                                                   |                 |
|---------------------------------------------------|-----------------|
| Treasury Warrants drawn during the two years end, | \$ 1,343,922.81 |
| yet outstanding against the Treasury,             | 181,565.41      |
| 10 per cent. Warrants outstanding,                | 20,000.00       |
| Interest on the above (estimated),                | 591,000.00      |
| 8 per cent. State Bonds issued,                   | 680,825.00      |
| Amounts borrowed from School Fund,                | 187,403.73      |
| Do. University Funds,                             | 16,403.35       |
| Do. Settlements of Estates,                       |                 |
|                                                   | \$ 3,340,619.30 |

|                                                |                 |
|------------------------------------------------|-----------------|
| Balance on hand Aug. 31, 1863,                 | \$ 15,219.73    |
| Income, the revenues of 1862,                  | 220,000.00      |
| Do. of Tax. to be collected from 1844 & 1865,  | 3,141,200.00    |
| Do. from Penitentiary,                         | 1,000,000.00    |
| Do. from Confederate States,                   | 1,950,000.00    |
| Do. from Military Board, return of U.S. Bonds, | 584,000.00      |
|                                                | \$ 6,911,019.73 |

|                            |                 |
|----------------------------|-----------------|
| For: a. Service,           | \$ 707,177.13   |
| Frontier Defense,          | 2,000,000.00    |
| Payment of Indian Debt,    | 3,340,619.30    |
| Payment of Unaudited Debt, | 200,000.00      |
|                            | \$ 6,247,797.23 |

|                                                    |              |
|----------------------------------------------------|--------------|
| Subtracting this from receipts for same period,    | 6,911,019.73 |
| There is an excess of                              | 663,222.50   |
| in the Revenue over all demands upon the Treasury. |              |

The Comptroller, in his Report, remarks:

"Should the expense of frontier protection be transferred to the Confederate States, there will be, at the end of the next two years, an excess of \$2,668,122.50 of Revenue over all liabilities at that time, in which event should the claims against the Confederate States remain uncollected, there will still be an excess of \$713,122.50. To meet extraordinary demands not estimated for, and as a means of sustaining credit in the currency, it is recommended that the price of Land Scrip be reduced to 50 cents per acre in State liabilities — that money and credits be subjected to tax, and that the Tax Laws be so amended as to cause a more thorough and prompt assessment and collection of taxes. With such amendments, the revenue of the next two years, if collected in available means, will be sufficient to absorb the floating debt, and furnish the basis of a sound credit, sufficient to meet all probable demands. The present rate of tax is therefore considered high enough for all State purposes."

I cannot but admit that our currency is, at present, in a very depreciated condition. Many causes are assigned to account for this condition of things. I presume it is attributable, mainly, to the large issues of the Confederate Government in Treasury Notes.



Another prominent cause is, the trade carried on by our people with Mexico, where paper, representing money, is not current. To carry on that trade, so valuable has specie become, that the great demand for it has caused little or no value to be placed on articles that, with us, command specie; hence one great cause of the low price of Confederate money. I believe the taxes now in process of collection, and the gathering of the tax in kind (rendering unnecessary, thereby, so great an issue by the Confederate Government), together with the aid of the Impressment Law, fixing the maximum prices upon articles required by it, will have the immediate effect of appreciating the currency. I feel the assurance that, in this Section of the Trans-Mississippi Department, the currency will be greatly appreciated in a very short time.

I trust the Confederate Congress, soon to meet, will make arrangements to control the entire trade in cotton, tobacco, and naval stores, thereby laying a basis for a new issue on specie values, and they will absorb the present outstanding notes by increased taxation and funding. Some steps of this character must be taken immediately by the Confederate Government. A radical and prompt remedy must be applied. The people will sustain any measure looking to a permanent relief to the currency. The policy of continuing and issuing so depreciated as are the present notes, is ruinous and blighting; better, by far, that a new and limited currency be created forcing the funding of the present issues. I feel satisfied that, had the Government at the outbreak of the present war, controlled the cotton, tobacco and naval stores of the Confederate States (which could have been done with the consent of the producers), cotton would really have been king. It is not too late to inaugurate such a policy.

Confederate notes constituting the currency, and being made receivable for State taxes and dues generally, has the effect of driving out of sight State paper, which, although more appreciated by holders, is no better in the hands of the State Government for disbursement, than Confederate notes. State paper, like specie, is being hoarded and brought to light only when it can be used on most favorable terms. State paper could be made almost equal to specie by making it alone receivable for State dues; but, were such course adopted, it would be a blow struck at the credit of the Confederate paper, which I am not willing, therefore, to recommend. Further, State paper would be so difficult to obtain, that it would almost be equivalent to the requiring of our people to pay their taxes in specie, which, in the present condition of the country, would be impracticable. The States are so intimately connected in the interests and credit of the Confederate Government, that there is no safer mode than to struggle on together, making it the common cause, embarked as we are, in one common bottom, until the troubled waters should subside, and we make, as we shall be certain to do, a good anchorage and a safe port.

It was made the duty of the Governor, under "An Act authorizing the purchase and sale of the University Lands," to order a re-sale of the land purchased whenever any party purchasing should fail to pay the amount of interest and installment of his purchase when the same was due. Although many parties had failed to comply with the terms of sale, I found, on coming into office, that no steps had been taken to re-sell any of the lands so forfeited.

I have not deemed it advisable, on the present condition of the country, to order a re-sale of any of the lands.

Parties who have made first payments on their lands, are being permitted by the State Treasurer to pay their installments in the currency of the country, while he is refusing to receive payments from those who have heretofore failed to make any payments.

It would be well for the Legislature to determine as to the policy that should be pursued.

The sum presented for payment at the State Treasury is now some in the hands of E. P. Nichols & Co., the chief of bankers in New Orleans, for money and supplies furnished E. P. Nichols as one of the Commissioners appointed by the State Convention. There being a fund in the Treasury, it was demanded that, under "An Act providing means for the payment of certain debts created by authority of the late Convention of the People of the State of Texas," Approved April 8th, 1861, a portion of the Bonds issued by the State should be sold for such purpose.

The party being already indebted to the owners of the land, stipulated that if the Bonds of the State were taken at par, it would consent to the sale of a sufficient number of them to pay the debt. Twenty eight of them were thus sold, and the debt liquidated. The accounts and vouchers are on file in the Comptroller's Office.

The attention of Your Honorable Body is respectfully called to the Biennial Report of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, which discusses the condition and operations of his Department for the last two years.

I cannot close this, probably my last, official communication to any Legislature of Texas, without expressing my gratulation you on the general prosperity of our State. There has, indeed, cause to be thankful to Divine Providence for the many evidences of her sustaining arm, exhibited during the progress of this great contest.

She has been blessed with abundant harvests and unparalleled health; and, in every instance in which our people have been called to meet the ruthless invader, their gallantry, with the aid of God, has been rewarded with entire success. Were it not for the great loss we have sustained in our brave men who have fallen by the sword of the enemy, and, alas! too many by disease, we could scarcely realize the dreadful scenes that have been enacted in other portions of the Confederacy. Her internal affairs are in a most prosperous condition, and our State finances present a most encouraging view for a people engaged in so great and exhausting a war.

Texas has done much in the contest, and will continue to do more. Her government, officials and people have extended a most hearty and cordial support to the Confederate Government. I feel assured they will continue to do so. That we have yet some among us who are waverers, is not to be denied. However, however, they constitute a very insignificant number. We have dealt very leniently by all such people — too much so, I think. The time has arrived when Treason should no longer, and must no longer be tolerated in our midst. We should recognize the magnitude of the contest in which we are engaged; and while I am willing to stand by the Constitution, I do not believe that, because we cannot prove overt acts of treason upon traitors, they should be allowed to correspond, recruit and incite others to treason with impunity. I have always sustained law over violence; hence I prefer that the law-making power should rise to the emergency of the of the times, and enact laws suitable to this revolutionary crisis, and not leave the people, outside of the laws, to inflict punishments upon those who fall under the ban of public opinion. We have arrived at that period in this struggle, when the true and loyal citizen feels that every man who does not give some palpable evidence of his devotion to the Southern cause, is an enemy, and should be treated as such. Hence, unless laws are enacted whereby such parties are required to perform duty as loyal citizens, or, in default thereof, punished, the people will rise in their majesty and dispose of them.

A few bad men in our midst must not be permitted to interfere with, or impede, or progress and success in this noble struggle for life and liberty. We must be united — we must be as a bank of brothers — we must and will sustain the patriotic and intellectual Statesmen at the head of the Government, the gallant Commanders and their valiant Soldiers. We will sustain the families of those bravely doing battle for our Country — we will forget our private interests — we will forget the loss of money, ease and luxury — we will all pledge ourselves to do these things, rally around the standards of our bleeding Country, and continue to strike as long as our armed Yankee bands upon our soil. We shall not look to us for aid from England or France, or from the dissensions of our hated foes — but continue to press on, filling up the ranks of our thinned armies, and, ere long, victory will prove upon us.

banners, and an honorable and lasting peace be secured.

While Texas thus far, presents a bright and unclouded horizon, it is my painful duty to say that, although we have at home many patriotic citizens who are doing and have been doing everything in their power to carry on the war successfully, and to provide for and sustain those in the service, and their families, there are a very large number who appear to be entirely devoted to the wild hunt after wealth.

This mania is confined to no particular class, but pervades all occupations and employments. It embraces the shop-keepers, the planter, the farmer, student, the professional man, mechanic, minister of the Gospel, and, in some instances, the soldier himself. It leads to say that, in Texas, where we have thousands of surplus corn, wheat, barley, oats, &c., &c., with no enemy in our midst robbing, burning and destroying our property, these articles are sold at a lower price than in our sister States, in part occupied by the enemy, and that Texas State Treasury Notes are less appreciated than in any State of the Confederacy.

These things are wrong, and should be remedied. It can be done, in a measure, by your Honorable Body. The old and conservative State of Virginia, the "Mother of States men and of Princes," the birthplace of Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, and hosts of other profound and great men, has found it necessary, in these war times, to limit the profits of the dealer, and to fix a price upon the necessities of life. How have the same power, and should exercise it.

Alas, gentlemen, how your deliberations will be conducted with business and ability, and that your enlarged vision and experience will enable you to adopt such measures, and enact such laws, as will strengthen the arm of the Government, and develop, in a great degree, the immense resources of our State. That when you have returned to your homes, you will be much gratified the plaudits of your constituents.

J. R. Luttrell



Executive Department,  
Austin, Texas, 1863, Oct 30.

Genl. John J. Bessy  
Finl & Agent, State Party  
Huntsville, Texas

Dear Sir

Your order allow Capt  
E. M. Taylor, Chief Dr. Master of State Troops, to purchase  
for the State Troops such cloth as is absolutely necessary, his  
order being properly arranged so that the C. S. Authorities will  
pay for it.

Very Respectfully

P. R. Lubbock

Executive Department  
Austin, Texas, 1863, Oct 30.

Capt. E. M. Taylor,  
Chief Dr. Master of State Troops,  
Houston, Texas.

Dear Sir

I have written to  
Genl. Bessy relating to furnishing you cloth for the State  
Troops. Your requisition must only be for the Troops that  
are distributed - no requisition will be made to supply those  
who are not in want.

Very Respectfully  
Yours Obedt Servt  
P. R. Lubbock

Executive Department,  
Austin, Texas, 1863, Nov 21

Gentlemen of the Senate and  
House of Representatives:

It is once more my proud privilege  
to present to you the gallant achievements of our  
troops, and to suspend from the walls of the Capitol Hall  
additional Trophies wrested from the enemy on the battle-field.

The standard colors of the New  
Jersey Volunteers, together with the whole Regiment, was captured  
by the 5th Texas in the Battle of Richmond, June 27. 1862.

The other flag was captured by  
Col. G. J. Simpton, 4th Texas Cavalry (Hardenbergh's) - since  
known as the 1st Regiment, 5th Texas Cavalry - in the battle  
at Fourche, La., July 13. 1863.

The captured colors of the 5th  
Cavalry were dedicated by its gallant Colonel Gul Ross to stand in  
the Hall of the Capitol side by side with those of the  
Texas of the Army of Virginia. They were confined in the  
Simpton, and unhappily burned with the whole of which  
dropping in Jackson, Miss. The flag bore the marks of  
many and severe conflicts in which the Regiment had been  
engaged over their distinguished corps at Corinth, Vicksburg,  
Memphis and Vicksburg. The services of the 6th are known to  
all.

Let the niche it should have filled be left vacant, as  
like the statues of Brutus and Cassius at the funeral of  
it will be the more present to our minds, because it is removed  
from the sight.

Very Respectfully,

P. H. Lott